The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4827. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Threatened Fenian Trouble in Liverpool.

Large Force Sent There to Keep the Peace.

Apprehended Outbreak in Ireland To-day.

Progress in Settling the Eastern Question.

Withdrawal of the Turkish Troops from Servia.

Official Announcement of the Departure of Bazaine from Mexico.

THE FENIAN REVOLT.

Preparations at Liverpool—More Arrests in Ireland.

LONDON, Saturday, March 16—Noon.

Large bodies of troops have been sent to Liverpool to preserve the peace, a rising of the Irish in that city being apprehended.

A large number of Fenians have been captured in various parts of Ireland, and many of them committed for high treason.

General Rising of the Fenians Expected To-day—Grand Exodus of Insurgents for America.

LONDON, Saturday, March 16—Evening.

A general rising of the Fenians is expected to take place throughout Ireland to-morrow, (St. Patrick's Day.)

The Government, which is fully informed of the movements of the Fenians, is believed to be able to suppress any insurrection before it assumes very formidable proportions.

The emigration to America from Cork, for the past few days, has been extremely large. Many of the emigrants were recognized as being connected with the recent Fenian uprising near Killarney. It is supposed the unusual exodus is caused, in part at least, from anticipated bloodshed in Ireland.

ENGLAND.

Sailing Day of the Great Eastern.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 16—Noon.

The mammoth steamship *Great Eastern* will sail from this port on Saturday next, the 23d inst., for New-York, and not Wednesday, the 20th, as before stated.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Personal—Return of Gen. Castelnau.

PARIS, Saturday, March 16.

Gen. CASTELNAU, Aid-de-Camp of the Emperor NAPOLEON, who a short time ago was ordered on a special mission to the City of Mexico, to confer with Marshal BAZAINE and the Emperor MAXIMILIAN on Mexican affairs, has returned to Paris.

Official Statement of the Departure of the French Troops for Home.

PARIS, Saturday, March 16.

The *Moniteur* to-day, in an official article, says that Marshal BAZAINE, and the last of the French troops, left Mexico on the 10th of March.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Settlement as far as Servia is Concerned.

LONDON, Saturday, March 16—Noon.

The Servian question has been settled. Earl DERBY says, officially, that the forces of the Sublime Porte are to leave Belgrade, the Servian capital city, and that the country will be practically free. The authority of the Turks there will be merely nominal.

Lord LYONS, the Ambassador of Great Britain at Constantinople, writes that Turkey will hasten the reform in favor of the Christians in Candia and elsewhere in her dominions.

TURKEY.

The Insurgents Defeated in Thessaly.

VIENNA, Saturday, March 16.

Dispatches received from the South announce that the Turkish forces have been successful in a battle with the rebels in Thessaly.

The Turkish Government Consents to the Return of the Cretan Exiles.

VIENNA, Saturday, March 16.

Dispatches have been received which announce that the Turkish Government has consented to the return of the Cretan exiles.

The Candian deputies to the Sublime Porte have reached Constantinople.

SPAIN.

The Elections Favorable to the Government.

MADRID, Saturday, March 16.

In the general elections recently held throughout the kingdom, the candidates favorable to the Government were mainly successful.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, March 16—Noon.

Consols for money 91.

American Securities open as follows:

Erie Railway Shares	39¾
Illinois Central Shares	78¼
United States Five-twenty Bonds	74¼

LONDON, Saturday, March 16—Evening.

Consols are unchanged at 91 for money.

American Securities close as follows:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	74½
Erie Railway Shares	40
Illinois Central Shares	78

FRANKFORT, Saturday, March 16—Evening.

United States Five-twenty bonds close this evening at 77¾ for the 1862 coupon.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 16—Noon.

COTTON—The Cotton market opens with co-

tinued activity, and prices have further advanced. The sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales. Middling Uplands quoted at 13¼d.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is firm. Corn is quoted at 41s. ℔ quarter for mixed Western.

PROVISIONS.—Lard is steady at 50s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American. Cheese, 60s. ℔ cwt. for middling American. Pork, 77s. 6d. ℔ 200 lbs. for prime Eastern Mess.

PRODUCE.—Resin, 9s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for common; Petroleum, 1s. 7d. ℔ gallon for standard white; Linseed Oil, £38 10s. ℔ ton. Ashes, 33s. ℔ cwt. for Pots; Iron, 53s. for pigs, mixed numbers.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 16—Evening.

COTTON.—The market closed firm. The sales were equal to the noon estimate, viz., 15,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 13¼d.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is firm but quiet. Wheat closed at 13s. 3d. ℔ cental for Spring Red.

PROVISIONS.—The provision market is generally unchanged. Pork is quiet. Lard, however, has advanced to 51s. ℔ cwt. for American.

PRODUCE.—Tallow 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine 37s. 6d. Linseed Oil 66s. for Calcutta. Whale Oil $41 ℔ ton.

WASHINGTON.

Financial Statement for the Week—Report of the Virginia Delegates on Reconstruction—Illness of Mr. Stevens.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 16.

MATTERS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau during the week ending to-day was $388,000.

The shipment of fractional currency during the same period, was as follows: Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $200,000; Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, $200, 000; Assistant Treasurer at Boston, $50,000; United States Depository at Baltimore, $70,000; United States Depository at Cincinnati, $100,000; National Banks, and others, $199,411. Total, $819,411.

The following are the disbursements for the week: War Department, $1,822,760; Navy Department, $608,524; Interior Department, $2,177,000—total, $4,608,284. The amount of fractional currency redeemed during the week is $496,200, and the amount issued during the week was $283,150, leaving in actual circulation at this date, $298,903,784.

The receipts of Internal Revenue to-day were $361,382 18. For the week ending to-day they foot up $2,317,436 18. The aggregate receipts for the fiscal year to date, $208,188,938 43. The amount of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for National Banks reported to-day were as follows: For circulating notes, $340,532,450; as security for the deposits of public moneys, $39,011,450. Total, $379,543,900.

REPORT OF THE VIRGINIA COMMITTEE.

The following is the report of the Committee of the Virginia Legislature, recently sent to Washington, made yesterday to the Senate of that State:

Your Committee, acting under a resolution appointing them to confer with the Government at Washington as to whether the Convention proposed to be called by the General Assembly of Virginia would be considered and recognized as a legal mode of holding a Convention under the act of Congress passed March 2, 1867, have the honor to report that they repaired to Washington, were politely and kindly received by the authorities and invited by prominent members of Congress to make suggestions of amendments to the pending question before Congress, being a supplementary bill to the act aforesaid, which suggestions they made, and, if adopted, will materially soften its terms and render them more conciliatory. Your Committee entertain the opinion that a Convention Bill passed by the General Assembly of Virginia, so far as in conformity to, and not in conflict with, the act of Congress aforesaid, would be recognized by the authorities as tending to produce harmony.

Your Committee are further satisfied from their interview with the authorities at Washington, that the demonstration made by the Legislature of Virginia in favor of framing a Constitution as required by law, promptly and in good faith, is having the most salutary effect in softening the asperity of prevailing opinions and changing the tone of sentiment toward the people of the State, and that the desire expressed was that we should at once comply with the conditions imposed, and thus be restored to our rights in the Union with representatives in Congress.

(Signed,) GEO. W. BOLLING, Chairman.
E. J. KEEN,
JOHN H. LEE,
A. S. GRAY.

MARCH 15, 1867.

ILLNESS OF THADDEUS STEVENS.

Representative THADDEUS STEVENS was so sick, yesterday, the result of a severe cold, that he was obliged to leave the House of Representatives. To-day, although confined to his bed, his condition is pronounced much improved.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is in receipt of returns exhibiting the aggregate disposal of 20,050 acres of public lands during the month of February last, at the following local offices: La Crosse, Wis., 5,446 acres; Eau Claire, Wis., 6,449 acres; Ionia, Mich., 8,155 acres. The greater portion of the land was taken under the Homestead Law, and the remainder sold for cash, and located with Agricultural College scrip and initiatory warrants.

The Commissioner also received from the Surveyor-General at San Francisco eleven township plots, showing sub-divisional surveys of townships 27, 28, 29, north range, 7 east; townships 27, 28, 29, north range, 8 east; townships 28, 29, 30, north range, 9 east, and township 30, north range, 10 and 11, east of Mount Diablo, meridian of California. These townships are situated in Plumus and Sassen Counties. The Commissioners also received plots of township 10, south range, 1 east of same meridian, in Santa Clara County. The aggregate area of these townships is 275,594 acres.

The Commissioner has also received returns of a survey embracing 105,000 acres in the valley of Umatilla River, a tributary of the Columbia River, situated in Umatilla County, Oregon; also returns of surveys of an extension of the base line through range 41 to 47. The eastern termination of the base line thus established is within about twelve miles of Snake River, the eastern boundary of the State. This line passes through the beautiful Wallow Valley, beginning at the east side of range 42. This valley is about six miles wide and about forty miles long. Numerous streams of pure cold water pour down from high snow mountains. Timber is abundant on the streams and on the sides of the mountain. On the south a large portion of the valley is adapted to agriculture and stock raising.

The foregoing surveys adjoin the Umatilla Indian Reservation on the north, and embrace several settlements.

REMOVAL OF A LIGHTHOUSE.

Official information has been received at the office of the Lighthouse Board that on the 24th of May, 1867, the harbor lights at the entrance of Port Louis, Mauritius, will be done away with, and a floating light at the Bell Buoy anchorage substituted. The floating light-vessel will be moored a little to the northward of the present well-known Bell Buoy.

RECEIPTS FOR CUSTOMS.

The following are the receipts of customs from the places named below from the 1st to the 9th instant: New-York, $4,661,782 86; Boston, $301,762 76; Baltimore, $183,313 67; New-Orleans, from Feb. 21 to 28, $108,114 13; San Francisco, Feb. 3 to 9, $144,284 52. Total, $5,399,257 94. The receipts from Philadelphia have not been reported, owing probably to the vacancy in the office of the Collector of that port.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the Senate the names of JOHN W. FRAZIER, for Assessor, and ALEXANDER CRAWFORD for Collector of the First District of Pennsylvania.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. ANDENREID, A. D. C., has six months leave, with permission to go beyond the sea.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. C. BEMAN, United States Volunteers, has been ordered to Boston, to assume the duties of Purchasing and Depot Commissary.

Brevet Major J. H. BUTLER, of the retired list, has been ordered to report to Gen. BUTTERFIELD for assignment on recruiting service.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. MICHLER, Corps Engineers, is ordered to report to the Chief of Engineers, and is relieved from any other duty.

First Lieut. J. D. GRAHAM, Second Cavalry, has been ordered to report to Gen. BUTTERFIELD for duty with a detachment of recruits under orders for Fort Leavenworth.

NAVY GAZETTE.

First Assistant Engineer A. W. SCOTT is detached from the *Susquehanna* and granted sick leave of absence.

Second Assistant Engineer JOHN P. KELLY, from the *Michigan*, and ordered to the *Manongahela*.

Commander J. C. P. DEKRAFT has been ordered to special duty connected with the shipment of coal for the Navy at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

Ensigns F. M. BARBER and L. E. CHENERY have been ordered to temporary duty at the Navy-yard at Washington.

First Assistant Engineer ROBERT L. TALBOT has been ordered to special duty connected with the *Piscataqua*.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 16.

Mr. HOWE presented resolutions from the Wisconsin Legislature for the improvement of the Mississippi River, and for aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

TREASURY PRINTING.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a concurrent resolution that the Joint Committee on Retrenchments are instructed to make a careful and minute examination of the methods adopted by the Treasury Department of printing bonds, notes and securities, what guards have been adopted to protect the interests of the United States, what additional guards are necessary, whether there has been any fraudulent issue of bonds, notes or coupons, and if so, by whose fault or negligence, and what are the proper remedies; and further, to examine the official conduct of those charged with the printing, registration and issuing of notes, bonds and securities of the United States, and that said Committee had power to send for persons and papers, and to examine the same, and take testimony, and report at the next session of Congress.

Mr. SHERMAN said the House and Senate had each agreed to separate special Committees for this purpose, but he thought the investigation could best be made by a joint Committee, like that on retrenchments. The Treasury Department desired the investigation, so as to set at rest the false reports circulated for speculative purposes, regarding the fraudulent issue of bonds.

Mr. GRIMES said the subject was one of great importance, and it would not be amiss to make such investigation annually.

The resolution was passed.

DUTY ON DAMAGED GOODS.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to allow an abatement in duties on damaged goods imported into the United States. It provides damaged goods shall be entitled to an abatement in duties in proportion to the damages, but no abatement shall be allowed unless it shall be claimed within ten days of the landing of the same, nor unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the proper officers that the damage was sustained on the voyage after the merchandise was shipped to the United States. Mr. CHANDLER asked the immediate consideration of the bill, but

Mr. MORRILL moved that it lay over till Monday, and be printed, and the motion prevailed.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN NEBRASKA.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the bill to provide for a Circuit and District Court of the United States in the State of Nebraska, which was passed.

COIN OF THE RICHMOND BANKS.

Mr. WILLIAMS called up the joint resolution of the House in regard to the coin taken from the Richmond Banks, and now on special deposit in the Treasury.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend the resolution, by inserting the words after the same shall be converted into coin, so as to read that the $100,000 or thereabouts in coin and bullion, now on special deposit in the Treasury of the United States, after said bullion is converted into coin, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN said there was an important controversy in this matter which it was important to settle. The banks claimed the money as their private property; on the contrary it was asserted that it was the property of the Confederate Government. If it was captured property it belongs to the United States. The President had settled the question in favor of the banks. The House had decided it in favor of the Government.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend by inserting a clause that any parties claiming said money, bullion or any part thereof, may file a petition in the Court of Claims, and said Court shall hear and determine said petition.

After debate, Mr. EDMUNDS withdrew the above and the resolution was passed.

AUDITING CLAIMS.

Mr. HOWARD reported from the Committee on Military Affairs a joint resolution, defining the meaning of the second section of the act of March, 1851, relative to property lost as above: "He shall be paid the amount of the award made by the Commissioner auditing the claims."

The immediate consideration of the joint resolution was asked, and the same was subsequently passed.

SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The supplementary Reconstruction Bill was then taken up.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend by striking out the words, "And if the said Constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary," and insert in lieu thereof, "and if the said Constitution shall be approved by Congress."

Mr. TRUMBULL said the bill had been amended since it was reported so as to embody this provision.

Mr. HOWE then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. HOWE moved to strike out the words, "shall be entitled to all the prerogatives of a State."

After debate, Mr. CONKLING inquired of Mr. HOWE what the distinction was between the two terms for this purpose. He knew there was a distinction for other purposes.

Mr. HOWE said that States were entitled to two great prerogatives; one was representation in Congress, and the other was the right to make laws for themselves and to institute home governments for the exercise of all the powers which do not belong to the Government of the United States.

Mr. CONKLING did not see the necessity for the change. In the several bills and in the Constitutional Amendment the change which Mr. HOWE proposed to strike out was used, and he thought it better to adhere to it.

The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. HOWARD moved to amend by substituting for the oath prescribed in the bill now before the Senate an oath that the affiant is a citizen of ——; that he has resided in the State for —— months, next, preceding this day, and that he now resides in the county or parish of —; that he is twenty-one years of age; that he has not been disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or civil war against the Government of the United States, or for felony against any State or the United States; that he has never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or an officer of the United States, or an Executive, or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies of the Government, and that he is sincerely attached to the Government and union of the United States, and will faithfully support and obey the Constitution of the United States to the best of his ability, and engage others to do so.

Mr. HOWARD explained that the oath in the bill now before the Senate merely required the person to swear that he is not excluded from voting by the terms of the former act. He thought it better to require him to swear affirmatively what his qualifications were.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped Mr. HOWARD's amendment would not be adopted. He thought the oath in the bill was sufficient, and it was not necessary to repeat in it the terms of a former act.

Mr. SUMNER said he would go further, and require every person who had been in rebellion to take an oath recognizing the indissolubility of the Union, and that he will not countenance rebellion or secession, that he will uphold the national debt and repudiate the rebel debt, and that he will oppose all discrimination in political rights on account of color. However, he should vote for Mr. HOWARD's amendment as an improvement upon the oath in the bill.

Mr. TIPTON supported the amendment.

Mr. NORTON was opposed to that part of Mr. HOWARD's amendment which required the affiant to swear that he is sincerely attached to the Government because he did not think it wise to hold out inducements to rebels to commit perjury. He was in favor of the other portions of the oath proposed by Mr. HOWARD. He thought it much better to express in direct terms the qualifications of the voter, than to go on the supposition that the person taking the oath was familiar with previous acts of Congress.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN contended that it was not necessary to adopt Mr. HOWARD's amendment, as the fifth section of the act to which this was supplementary clearly defined who were not entitled to vote. All these to whom the exclusion applied were men of intelligence, and would well understand it.

Mr. HOWARD modified his amendment by striking out the words objected to by Mr. NORTON.

Mr. CONKLING liked the amendment of Mr. HOWARD, and said he should vote for it. He thought it better to state in the oath the qualifications of the voter.

Mr. SHERMAN objected to the oath proposed by Mr. HOWARD as too long, and characterized it as a rigmarole. He thought the Board of Registration could see to it that the oath was properly applied and enforced.

Mr. FOWLER favored the amendment.

The amendment was then disagreed to.

YEAS,—Messrs. Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Drake, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Howard, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Pomeroy, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wilson—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Norton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winckle, Willey, Williams—19.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend the fourth section so that instead of the words "that if according to said returns, the Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the electors qualified as herein specified, &c.," it shall read: "that if according to said returns, the Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of all the votes of the electors registered as herein specified."

After a lengthy debate the amendment was disagreed to—yeas 19, nays 25.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Cameron, Conkling, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Henderson, Howard, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Ramsey, Sumner, Thayer, Trumbull, Yates—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cole, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Drake, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Pomeroy, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Tipton, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson—25.

Mr. HOWARD, at 4:50 o'clock, moved to adjourn. Disagreed to—yeas 12, nays 33.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked the Senate to forbear making speeches, but to vote upon amendments as they were offered. If this was done the bill might be passed in an hour.

Mr. MORTON moved to amend the fourth section so that the Constitution shall be adopted when voted for by a majority of the votes cast at the election. Agreed to—yeas 22, nays 21.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved an amendment that at least three-fifths of the registered voters shall vote on the question of ratification.

Pending the discussion on this amendment,

Mr. CAMERON at 6 P. M. moved that the Senate adjourn; disagreed to.

Mr. CAMERON moved an Executive session, which was disagreed to.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. EDMUNDS, and it was disagreed to—yeas 19, nays 21.

Mr. EDMUNDS again moved his amendment modified so that one-half, instead of three-fifths, shall be required to vote on the question of ratification of the new State Constitution, which was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 14.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to amend by striking out the oath prescribed for each person applying for registration, and inserting in lieu thereof a provision that the officers of registration shall examine the qualifications of voters, and administer the necessary oath, which was disagreed to.

Mr. CORBITT offered an amendment requiring books of registration to be opened and notice to be given thirty days before the election, in two public places in each township of the district. The amendment was agreed to but the vote was subsequently reconsidered, and disagreed to.

Mr. NYE offered an amendment that the registration shall be completed at least twenty days before the day of voting, and at least three copies of the completed register shal be posted in each voting precinct; disagreed to.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment, as an additional section, that the duties imposed by this act upon the commanding officer may, by his consent, be transferred to the Governor of the State, and be performed by him, upon his taking the oath prescribed by the act of July, 1862; which was disagreed to.

The bill was then, at 7:15 P. M., taken out of the Committee of the Whole and reported to the Senate.

Mr. DRAKE renewed his amendment, voted down on Thursday, providing that a vote shall be taken in each State for and against a State Convention to form a Constitution, and according to the result of this vote a Convention shall or shall not be held. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend Mr. DRAKE's amendment by providing that unless a majority of the registered voters vote for a Convention no Convention shall be held.

The Chair decided it was not in order to amend this amendment after it had been agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING then moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. DRAKE's amendment was adopted.

The vote was reconsidered, Mr. CONKLING's amendment was adopted, and the amendment of Mr. DRAKE, as thus amended, was then disagreed to, yeas 17, nays 32.

Mr. DRAKE's amendment, as given above, was then adopted.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend by requiring that a majority of registered voters shall vote in the question of calling a Convention, which was agreed to.

Mr. MORTON, at 9:45 o'clock, moved to adjourn until 10 A. M. on Monday. Disagreed to.

Mr. HOWARD renewed his amendment in regard to the oath contained in the first section, the same that was voted down in the Committtee of the Whole.

It was agreed to.

Mr. DRAKE renewed his amendment, which was voted down yesterday, requiring the constitutions of the States to be reconstructed, to provide that at all elections by the people the voting shall be by ballot.

The amendment was agreed to, yeas 22, nays 19; but on motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the vote was reconsidered, and by yeas 17, nays 22, it was disagreed to.

Mr. FOWLER, at 10:30, moved to adjourn, which was disagreed to.

Mr. SUMNER moved an amendment, as a proviso, that the Constitution of each State shall require the establishment, and maintenance of a system of common schools, which shall be open to all without regard to color; which was disagreed to, yeas 20, nays 20.

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Cole, Corbett, Drake, Edmunds, Fowler, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Wilson, Yates—20.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cattell, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Johnson, Morrill of Maine, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams—20.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and was passed. Yeas 38; nays 2. The negatives were Messrs. BUCKALEW and HENDRICKS.

Mr. JOHNSON voted yea; the other Democrats were absent.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate then at 11:50 adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, March 16.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Amending the New-York Pilot Law.

To discontinue a portion of Second-avenue, Brooklyn.

Amending the charter of the New-York Accidental Insurance Company.

Amending the charter of the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the charter of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company.

The Erie County Poor Bill.

For the improvement of Onondaga Creek, Syracuse. Passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Amending the charter of the Clifton Springs Water Cure Company.

By Mr. PARSONS—To build a Female House of Refuge in Rochester.

By Mr. WHITE—To amend the charter of Syracuse.

By Mr. PIERSON—To amend the charter relative to raising money in Brooklyn for school purposes.

By Mr. LENT—Relative to the transfer of securities deposited with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

Mr. LOW, from the majority of the Conference Committee, reported back the Constitutional Convention Bill and amendments, which were agreed upon, and ordered to be printed.

The bill providing for a breakwater at the junction of the Chemung Canal with Seneca Lake, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. LOW made a majority report to prohibit the use of steam on the Harlem Railroad below Eightieth-street, unless the Yorkville Cut shall be built up and covered over.

Also in favor of changing the route of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS REPORTED.

To incorporate the New-Rochelle Fire Engine Company.

To incorporate the Soldiers' Business Dispatch Corps.

To regulate the practice of the First Judicial District relative to Courts at Chambers.

To amend the Contracting Board Act.

To incorporate the Ontario County Monument Association.

Mr. RANSOM, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill authorizing the construction of an underground railroad in the City of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act relative to assignment for the benefit of creditors.

To amend the charter of the village of Norwich.

Mr. CREAMER, by unanimous consent, moved that the thanks of this House be tendered to GEORGE PEABODY for his generous donations to the people of the Southern States. Adopted.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To amend the charter of the Ulster County Savings Bank.

To authorize the Travelers Insurance Company to effect insurance upon lives of individuals.

To legalize certain acts of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company.

To further amend the act for the incorporation of Insurance Companies.

To amend the charter of the Westchester County Mutual Insurance Company.

To incorporate the National Telegraph Union Association.

To incorporate the Hamilton Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

Adjourned to Monday.

Abstracts of Bills.

FIRE-PROOF PROTECTION COMPANY.

The bill to incorporate the above-named Company, introduced by Senator THOMAS MURPHY, names as corporators Murray F. Smith, Desha Smith, J. Lloyd Abbott, John Berry and Robert Benson. Capital stock $100,000.

SEAMAN'S FUND AND RETREAT.

Senator PIERSON introduced a bill providing for amending the law in relation to this institution by directing the masters or owners of foreign vessels to pay to the fund, for masters, $1 50; mate or sailor, $1; from masters of coasting vessels, 25c.; seaman, 25c. No vessel from New-Jersey, Connecticut, or Rhode Island shall pay for more than one trip a month.

PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS.

Senator WHITE will soon introduce a bill proposing it shall not be lawful for any railroad company to dispose of tickets for transportation over their roads to emigrants, except at such established places as may be designated by the Commissioners of Emigration. Any person found guilty of violating the proposed law may be punished by imprisonment or fine—the latter not to exceed $1,000 for each offence.

CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD.

The bill introduced by Senator LENT proposes to fix the term of office of the President, Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and Chief-Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board at five years from Jan. 1, 1867. The Commissioner may appoint clerks, establish a scale of rents for the supply of Croton water, &c., &c.

EXEMPTING FROM TAXES.

Senator LENT introduced a bill providing for the exemption from State and municipal taxes of the house and lots Nos. 302 and 294 Broome-street, to be used as a free lodging-house for strangers.

STUYVESANT SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. C. G. CORNELL introduced a bill naming as first Corporators of the proposed Banking Institution: Messrs. Charles Johnson, T. R. Perry, Charles Curtiss, Charles Place, James B. Brewster, Allen G. Newman, William W. White, William E. Brockway, Aug. F. Smith, James D. Jackson, William Richardson and B. B. Hotchkiss.

Attack of Soldiers on Citizens at Carlisle, Penn.—Two Persons Killed and Several Wounded.

CARLISLE, Penn., Saturday, March 16.

Last evening two soldiers came into town, and, when near the Court-house, they were attacked by A. HAMMILL and P. GILMORE. Neither party was hurt and the soldiers left for the garrison. About 8 o'clock some fifty soldiers came into town, armed with carbines, revolvers and sabres. They halted near the Court-house and fired into a crowd of citizens who were standing near the point where the polls were located. The citizens drew their revolvers and returned the fire, when a general riot ensued. The soldiers retreated on a run, and the citizens gave pursuit. The soldiers took position at the edge of the town. A guard arrived from the post, and the firing was kept up for some time. The guard arrested several citizens and started for the garrison. On the way they met HAMMILL, who had a gun on his shoulder. He was ordered by the guard to lay the gun down, and, on his refusal, they fired upon him. One ball struck him in the left breast to the left of the right nipple, and came out near the left shoulder blade. The wounded man died in three hours. Among the wounded are a Mrs. STEWART, who was standing in the door of her own house, shot through the left foot; THOMAS ZIMMERMAN, shot through the fore-arm, crushing the bones; JACOB SMALL, shot through the centre of the right hand; a man named HALLEBAUGH, shot in the head, cutting the scalp. All the above were citizens. Two soldiers were wounded, one in the head, and one in the leg. The one hit in the head is mortally wounded. For several nights past soldiers have been in town creating much disturbance. There are about four hundred soldiers now at the post.

Affairs on the Pacific Coast—New Gold Mines Discovered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 16.

The steamship *Golden Age* arrived from Panama this morning.

The Nevada Legislature convened yesterday. The Governor's Message was transmitted; it refers only to the revenue bill. An act was introduced which taxes ores the same as other property, after deducting the transportation to the mill and the cost of reduction. It is thought the mining interests will defeat the bill.

Late advices from Arizona state that a treaty has been made with the Apaches at Fort Grant. The Indians really mean peace in good faith, and will abide by the proposed terms, should the treaty be ratified at the Department Headquarters. Col. CRITTENDEN's command has arrived at Fort Yuma.

There is much excitement at Prescott over the discovery of placers on a tributary of the Aqua Frio, sixty miles from Prescott.

The Indians are troublesome about Prescott and Wickenbury.

Street-Paving Contract in Memphis—The Flood.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, March 16.

A contract has been awarded for the paving of the principal streets of this city, and the work will be commenced on the 10th of May. Scrip, similar to that issued by the City of New-Orleans, has been issued to the amount of $200,000, and the banks receive them at par.

S. H. RAWLAND, night clerk at the Worsham House, received news to-day from England of having fallen heir to an estate of $8,000,000.

Intelligence from Friarspoint, Miss., says the river is six inches higher than was ever known. The flood extends to the Back Hills, a distance of thirty miles. Great destruction and destitution prevails, and the people are very much disheartened.

Railroad Accident on the Erie Road.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, March 16.

An accident occurred on the Erie Railway last evening, near Liberty Station. A hand-car on which was a man, his wife, and a young lady, was struck by a locomotive drawing a freight train. The hand-car was thrown into a ditch, and the young lady killed. The man was slightly injured, and his wife had an arm cut off and her head badly cut.

No Railroad Communication with Memphis.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 16.

Railroad communication with Memphis is entirely suspended, the road along the Cumberland River being several feet under water.

The railroad robbers and murderers of HARRY KING, who were tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung at Franklin, Ky., have been respited until the 17th of May.

Meeting for the Relief of the Chattanooga Sufferers.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, March 16.

A meeting was held to-day for the relief of the Chattanooga sufferers. Large subscriptions of money were made, and a Committee was appointed to solicit other subscriptions. The citizens are responding liberally.

Arrest of Kennedy, the Murderer.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Saturday, March 16.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, who murdered G. N. WILLIAMS at Brookville, Iowa, in October, 1865, was arrested near the Canada line, Clinton County, N. Y., yesterday, and Detective CRAIL, from Iowa, will leave with him for home on Monday.

Destructive Fire in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, March 16.

Fire broke out to-night on the southwest corner of Howard-row. A high wind is raging and half the block is now consumed, including five commission grocers' houses. The entire block will doubtless be destroyed. The losses cannot be ascertained to-night.

Fire at Corning, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, March 16.

A fire at Corning last night destroyed a barn, grocery, dwelling-house, and the Blue Eagle Block on Canal and Market streets. The amount of loss and insurance not yet ascertained.

Conviction of Gottlieb Williams.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 16.

GOTTLIEB WILLIAMS, who killed Mrs. ELIZA MILLER in September last, was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree.

Weather Reports.

MARCH 16.

PORTLAND.—Wind northeast; clear; thermometer 18°.

BOSTON.—Wind north; clear; thermometer 28°.

WORCESTER.—Wind north; cloudy; looks like snow; thermometer 30°.

SPRINGFIELD.—Wind north; cloudy; thermometer 30°.

HARTFORD.—Wind north; clear and cold; thermometer 28°.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wind northeast; just begun to snow; thermometer 30°.

BALTIMORE.—Wind northwest; snowing hard—three inches on ground; thermometer 30°.

WASHINGTON—Wind northwest; snowing fast—about two inches of snow on ground.

ST. LOUIS.—Snow has been falling briskly here since early morning.

Arrests in Troy for Defrauding the Revenue.

The Internal Revenue officers in Troy have been engaged during the past few days in making seizures of the property of persons charged with defrauding the Revenue Department of the Government. The *Whig* states that nearly all the confectionery manufacturers in the city have been called upon to make good sums of money, of which they attempted to defraud the Government by making false returns to the Revenue officers. Some establishments have had to pay quite heavily. Inspector SPRINGSTEED has been in the city for several days past, engaged in the examination of the returns of the various brewing and malt establishments. On Wednesday evening, a brewery in the upper part of the city was seized by him, and its doors locked up, on the charge of making false and fraudulent returns. The proprietors allege, in extenuation of the charge, inexperience and ignorance of the rules of the Department. There are several other important cases now undergoing investigation.

THE NEW-ORLEANS ELECTION.

Interview Between Gen. Sheridan and Louisiana Officials—Gen. Sheridan's Order.

Gov. VOORHIES, of Louisiana; Hon. D. S. CAGE, Speaker of the House; Mayor MONROE and Col. SPARKS, Register of Voters, called upon Gen. SHERIDAN at his headquarters, on Saturday morning, March 9, to consult with him in relation to the approaching municipal election in New-Orleans, ordered for the following Monday. Mr. VOORHIES explained that in calling upon Gen. SHERIDAN the civil authorities were actuated solely by a desire to preserve the public peace and tranquillity; that to this end they desired the coöperation of the military; that they regarded the proclamation of Gov. WELLS as illegal, but likely to create trouble, and that Gen. SHERIDAN's views of the situation would be acceptable. Mayor MONROE requested him to issue an order declaring that the election could proceed under the existing law of the State, and that no person should be allowed to vote except duly registered citizens.

Gen. SHERIDAN replied that he had no authority to proclaim such an order: on the contrary, he should regard any election held at the present time, unless the provisions of the Military Bill were complied with, null and void; that should he be continued as District Commander under that bill he should declare vacant all offices which had been filled by an election conducted in accordance with the local laws merely; and if he were not appointed District Commander, he should advise the officer selected for that position to pursue such a course. Thus, considering the proposed election illegal, he advised as the most prudent plan that could be adopted, and the one best calculated to prevent difficulty and disturbance, a postponement of the whole matter until the political *status* of the people has been explicitly defined by the General Government, in accordance with the recently enacted laws. The General therefore recommended that the Legislature repeal the act ordering this election, he declining to assume the authority forbidding it to take place.

At the conclusion of the interview it seemed to be tacitly agreed upon that an effort should be made to secure the proposed postponement, the gentleman who, in the interview, represented the people apparently considering that under the circumstances it was the best that could be done. The local papers unite in stating that the interview was marked throughout by great good feeling and courtesy.

A bill was accordingly introduced in the House and passed unanimously, providing for the postponement of the election. This was sent to the Senate, which had on Friday evening adjourned until Monday, but had been convoked by the Lieutenant-Governor for action in the matter. A point of order was made that as the Senate had adjourned until Monday no session of the body could be legally held prior to that time. A discussion ensued, in which the Military Bill was bitterly denounced as "iniquitous in its conception, unconstitutional in its provisions, and not yet carried out." Finally the question upon the suspension of the rules to take up the bill was put, and was lost by a vote of 15 yeas to 9 nays—a two-third vote being necessary.

Gen. SHERIDAN thereupon issued his order suspending the election, which is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, La, March 9, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.—No commander having yet been appointed for the military district of Louisiana, and Texas, created by the recent law of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States;" and Brevet Major-Gen. MOWER, commanding in this city, and the Mayor and Chief of Police of the City of New Orleans, having all expressed to me personally their fears that the public peace may be disturbed by the election for some of the city offices ordered by an act of the Legislature of Louisiana, to take place on Monday, the 11th instant, and that body, [at a special session, having refused to postpone said election, thereby rendering it necessary that measures for the preservation of the peace should be taken, I hereby assume the authority conferred upon the District Commanders provided for in the act of Congress above cited, so far as it is necessary to declare that no such election shall take place. It is, therefore, ordered that for the preservation of the public peace, no polls shall be opened on that day, and that the elections shall be postponed until the District Commander, under the law, is appointed, or special instructions are received covering the case.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The *Picayune* alludes to the order as follows:

"We continue to hold that the election for Monday might be held, and could be, undisturbed by any popular commotion, and ought to be undisturbed by the military authority: First, because the Military Bill is not yet promulgated or known officially, or put into operation by the Government, according to its terms; secondly, because when in full operation, it will not by its terms, or in its obvious intentions, extend itself in this respect to municipal elections; and thirdly, that if both points were waived, and the law were 'in force' and conceded to govern our charter elections, the conditions of the municipal law would make it inapplicable to the elections this Spring. These are all sound reasons, but they are unavailing. We put them on record, however, that it may be understood, that in yielding unreserved submission to the military authority, which is supreme above us, we do not altogether abandon the right to think."

The *Times* has the following in relation to the same matter:

"For this action on the part of Gen. SHERIDAN there were certainly grave and weighty reasons. Whether disturbances should occur or not, it is probable that the election, if held, would be set aside, and no good could be accomplished by indulging at such a time in a solemn farce. The effects of the July riots were so grave that no true citizen could wish anything of the kind repeated. While many of those in power at Washington have been but too anxious to find excuse for being severe upon the people of the South, we should be exceedingly particular not to furnish them with any such excuses. The policy we would recommend is one of 'masterly inactivity.' If we cannot help ourselves, it would be unwise to place weapons in the hands of those who would oppress us. The order, we hazard nothing in stating, will not only be indorsed by the Chief-Executive of the nation, but by all wise, prudent, law-abiding citizens."

Judge Erskine, of Georgia, on the Colored Men and the Confederate Congress.

The United States District Court convened at Atlanta, Ga., on the 12th inst. Judge JOHN ERSKINE, in his charge to the Grand Jury, read several sections of the Civil Rights Bill, and in commenting on the same, remarked that the colored man is to-day as free and as much a citizen of the United States as the white man, liable to the same punishment and penalties as any other citizen, and to no others, and having and possessing the same rights, interests and status, and entitled to the same protection. He added that while he had the honor to preside in that Court the law should be administered equally to all persons, without distinction of race or color. This noble and famous law of the Congress of the United States—this Bill of Rights—is declaratory of the Constitution of the nation, and the fundamental rights of mankind. And it was not only his duty as a judicial officer of the United States, but it would also always be his pleasure to enforce this statute, and to do so promptly against all who may have the heedlessness or temerity to violate any of its provisions.

The Court then proceeded regularly to business. In several of the cases arising, Judge ERSKINE ignored, with strong emphasis, all acts done by the "so-called" Confederate Courts, during the late rebellion, remarking in conclusion, that "it was best to be candid and to be distinctly understood at the outset."

Attacks by the Indians in Texas.

FLAKE's Galveston *Bulletin* gives the following account of a recent attack on the El Paso stage:

"The stage had stopped for supper at Live Oak Creek, not far from Lancaster, on the outward trip. The mules had been unhitched, and were being led to water one hundred yards distant, when about forty Indians, concealed under the banks of the creek, opened fire. The men, with the mules, instantly retreated to the stage, and the whole party fought the Indians two hours before dark, beating them off and killing three. It was decided to remain and fight again in the morning, if the Indians chose to renew it. Just as the Mexican cook announced breakfast, a reinforcement of over 200 Indians came up the road. But seven rounds remained and this resulted in the final safety of the whole party. It was decided to abandon the stage and the animals and retreat into the mountains, since so little ammunition remained, although some still desired to remain and fight, believing it afforded a better chance of escape. Finally they started up the hill. The Indians delayed the pursuit, perhaps twenty minutes, in securing the mules and plundering the stage. This is described, as seen by the escaping men from the hill-top, as a fiendish and horrible scene. One of them who has been through the whole war, says he never saw anything like that pell-mell charge of human wolves, tumbling over each other in their eagerness to seize upon the contents of that poor enough coach, and its long-eared but defenceless mules.

The Mexican hid under a rock, after a short run, and the Indians passed him, thus permitting his return to the settlements a day and a half in advance of his companions. After passing over the hill they turned at right angles and crept down a ravine to a bluff, from the side of which grew some scrub cedars. Penetrating this jungle they found a cave which concealed them until dark. The Indians were last seen by the Mexican pursuing in the direction first taken by the other seven. When night drew her sable cloud around them, the fugitives started on foot, and lived for five days on a hawk, a dove and a mule rabbit. The dove divided into seven parts served for one day; the rabbit was a feast, and the hawk was consumed, bill and claws. Meeting the next stage on the fifth day they got provisions, and safely arrived in the settlements, without having lost a man.

It is now feared that the last stage may have been even more unfortunate, as it is the opinion of those who fought the Indians, from the fact that the Indians were so quickly reinforced, that they are encamped about twenty miles from the scene of the fight. The troops at Forts Clark and Inge were out on a scout and thus unable to furnish immediate assistance.

The Austin *Intelligencer* states that a party of gold hunters who left Lampassas a few weeks since had just returned in sorry plight. About 200 miles from there, they were set upon by about 100 Kickapoo Indians. Two of them were wounded, (one was Col. DALRYMPLE, of Williamson County,) and all their horses killed; so they came back on foot, dirty and ragged. The party consisted of seventeen men, and they saved themselves by taking refuge in a little ravine which sheltered them from the Indian bullets. During the fight, which lasted from noon til dark, they killed five Indians. They are not at all discouraged by their mishap, but intend starting again with a larger party.

The Zook Murder in Mississippi.

On March 14, Gov. GEARY sent in a message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, covering a petition for JACOB ZOOK, of Lancaster County, asking for aid from the State, to enable him to discover the villains who murdered his sons in Mississippi in the Fall of last year. Gov. GEARY recommended an appropriation for the purpose named, and thus recited the circumstances:

From these papers it appears that in the year 1866 two young men, citizens of this Commonwealth—NOAH H. ZOOK and ABRAHAM H. ZOOK, sons of JACOB ZOOK, of Lancaster County—went to the State of Mississippi, and in partnership with WILLIAM A. BROWN and CYRUS L. BROWN, residents of that State, rented a plantation on Big Black River, about twenty miles from Vicksburgh. From time to time, during the Spring and Summer of 1866, they invested in their business over $5,600. On the 24th of last November their father received a telegraphic dispatch informing him that his sons were missing, and that it was believed they had been murdered, and on the following day a telegram was received, stating that the body of ABRAHAM had been found on the 13th of that month, lying in a swamp. He had been robbed, murdered, and stripped of his clothing, and from appearances, had been exposed for at least two weeks, and mutilated by wild animals. Soon afterward a letter was received, confirming the terrible statements contained in the dispatches, the writer urging that his communication should be confidential, and by his language showing that, if his humane efforts were known to his neighbors, his personal safety would be endangered.

Upon the receipt of these advices the aid of the National Government was invoked, and a gentleman of respectability, a member of the Bar, was sent by Mr. JACOB ZOOK to Mississippi to investigate the matter. Orders were sent from Washington to the military officer in command at Vicksburgh to give his assistance, and the result of the search and investigation will be found in the accompanying papers. It is proven that two citizens of Pennsylvania, while pursuing a peaceful and lawful calling, have been brutally murdered—the body of one having been found, as before stated, in a section of country where they should have been welcomed, protected and encouraged, especially as they had gone there in the spirit of manly enterprise and confidence, to contribute with their capital, labor, skill and industry to its material wealth, social advantage and political tranquillity.

The partners of these men, and who are believed to be their murderers, were allowed to collect the property of their slain associates, and then leave, unmolested, for Texas. Every impediment was placed in the way of the investigation; no relief was given by the local authorities, and the residents, during the examination, either avoided answering or responded in such a manner as exposed their sympathy with the suspected or the apprehension of evil if they disclosed all they knew of the occurrence.

John Mitchel and the Fenians.

The following letter appears in the Richmond *Times* of Friday last:

RICHMOND, Va., March 14, 1867.

SIR: I observe that the *Times* has reprinted a long and circumstantial statement respecting me, said to be taken from a Dublin paper, in which it is asserted, among other things, that I have "consented to be the future chief of the *Fenians* on both sides of the Atlantic;" and further, that "the sack of Chester Castle (in England) was prevented by the order of John Mitchel." I am not the chief of the Fenians on either side of the Atlantic; and I never sent any order, nor knew of any order being sent, to regulate, to further, or to prevent, any movement or proceeding of the Fenians, either in England, in Canada, in Ireland, or in the United States.

I find, further, that American and Irish journals have printed a certain letter addressed to Capt. GRACE, Fenian Organizer for Minnesota, and purporting to have been written by me. It is true that I did reply to a communication from this Capt. GRACE, but the letter which I wrote is not the letter which he has published. I gave him permission to print my answer; but, instead of doing so, he has given such parts of it as he thought might serve his own branch of the Fenians, suppressed the rest and altered what he has printed. Such are the perils and sometimes the penalties of answering letters from "Centres" that are not in the circle of your acquaintance.

The substance of what I wrote was that while I approved of the Fenian organization in America and in Ireland, I disapproved strongly of calling on the people for large contributions of money for immediate military operations under the delusion that anything important could be effected, either in Ireland or in Canada, so long as England is at peace both with France and with the United States; that I thought it wrong and cruel to demand such sacrifices and such risks from the Irish settled in America, upon the faith of every man who promises "insurrection in the harvest," or "war this year," or any given year; that it was too much in the Irish character to be impatient for quick results; and that if the organizations here could content themselves with keeping up their own existence for the present, demanding no larger subscriptions than are sufficient for that purpose, I should be happy to coöperate with them, waiting patiently for the essential condition of all effective movement—war between England and either of the other Powers I have named.

It is with great reluctance I have made these rectifications, because I greatly respect and admire the patriotic eagerness of my countrymen for the destruction of English dominion in their native country, and it is painful to me to say a word which looks like discouragement. Nothing but the extensive misuse of my name could have induced me to break my silence. Your obedient servant,

JOHN MITCHEL.

Elopement of a Citizen of New-Hampshire.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* gives the following account of the recent elopement of a citizen of New-London, N. H.:

The name of the eloping husband is Capt. SAMUEL M. CARR. He is about 45 years old, and belongs to one of the most respectable families in New-London. For many years he was a farmer. When the war broke out he entered the military service, and for a short time was a Captain in the Eleventh Regiment, where his record was of a doubtful character. Returning home he kept the New-London Hotel about a year, and then concluded to emigrate, as he affirmed, to California. The divorced woman with whom he eloped from New-York, was a Mrs. BURPEE, who is about 23 years of age and of rather prepossessing appearance. She was married young to a New-London farmer, who was not pleased with her conduct, and who got a divorce from her about a year ago. Mrs. BURPEE was employed by Mr. CARR in the hotel to do some light duties and to assist in taking care of the children. While so employed an intimacy sprang up between her and the proprietor of the house, which culminated in one of the most heartless elopements on record. Up to within two or three years, Mr. CARR had been regarded as one of the solid and reliable men of the town, and even his suspicious intimacy with Mrs. BURPEE was not universally looked upon as a criminal fault. Only when he neglected and abused his own faithful wife, did the New-London public believe him a thoroughly guilty man. When he left New-London with his wife and three interesting children, Mrs. BURPEE rode in his team to the Potter Place. On the afternoon of that day Mr. CARR and family took the train for New-York. In the meantime Mrs. BURPEE took the morning train for Grafton, where she stopped and took the return cars, actually traveling to New-York on the same train and boat with CARR and his family, and, on reaching the City, going unobserved to the same hotel. CARR sent his wife back alone to Boston, to look after imaginary lost baggage, and then went to Mrs. BURPEE's room, and took immediate measures for his hasty departure. He took a vessel for South America, which has to touch at Panama, traveling under the name of Samuel M. Carter. He bought a ticket for himself, wife, three children and baggage, for which he paid $800 in gold. The price paid for his passage is pretty sure evidence that he sailed for South America. A telegram has been sent to Panama, directing his arrest as soon as the steamer touches that port. His wife journeyed alone to Boston and back to New-York, and then sorrowfully returned to the protection of her friends in New-Hampshire. Arriving in Hopkinton, where she had relatives, she found her entire worldly possessions to consist of $1 and one suit of clothes. Her guilty husband took not only her children, to whom she was fondly attached, but the greater portion of her clothing and keepsakes, together with his own property, amounting, as was supposed, to six or eight thousand dollars. As would have been expected, the intelligence created great excitement in New-London, where the injured woman had long lived, and where she is universally esteemed. Immediately after her return prominent men tendered their services to aid in the arrest of her husband, while the ladies of New-London went at once to work to raise money for her present comfort and support. Several hundred dollars were subscribed by citizens to defray the expenses of the detective officers in New-York who have the matter in charge. But the crowning proof of the interest which the public take in the unfortunate affair is the fact that in the town meeting at New-London yesterday it was voted to raise $1,500 to aid in the arrest, return and prosecution of SAMUEL M. CARR. His detection at Panama is considered quite probable.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE FIRST VIOLETS.

BY LORD LYTTON.

Who that has loved, knows not the tender tale
 Which flowers reveal, when lips are coy to tell?
Whose youth has paused not, dreaming in the vale
 Where the rath violets dwell?

So, where they shrink along the lonely brake,
 Under the leafless melancholy tree;
Nor yet the cuckoo sings, nor glides the snake,
 Nor wild thyme lures the bee.

Yet at their sight and scent, entranced and thrall'd,
 All June seems golden in the April skies;
How sweet the days we yearn for—till fulfill'd;
 O distant Paradise!

Dear land, to which desire forever flees;
 Time doth no Present to our grasp allow,
Say, in the fixed Eternal shall we seize
 At last the fleeting Now?

Dream not of days to come—of that Unknown,
 Whither Hope wanders—maze without a clue;
Give their true witchery to the flowers—thine own
 Youth in their youth renew.

Avarice, remember when the cowslip's gold,
 Lured, and yet lost its glitter in thy grasp.
Do thy hoards glad thee, more than those of old?
 Those withered in thy clasp.

From these thy clasp falls palsied It was then
 That thou wert rich—thy coffers are a lie;
Alas, poor fool! Joy is the wealth of men,
 And Care their penury.

Come, foiled Ambition, what hast thou desired?
 Empire and power? O wand'rer, tempest-tost!
These once were thine, when life's gay Spring inspired
 Thy soul with glories lost.

Let the flowers charm thee back to that rich time,
 When golden Dreamland lay within thy chart,
When love bestowed a realm, indeed sublime—
 The boundless human heart.

Hark, hark again the tread of bashful feet!
 Hark the boughs rustling round the trysting-place!
Let air again with one dear breath be sweet,
 Earth fair with one dear face.

Brief-lived first flowers—first love! The hours steal on
 To prank the world in Summer's pomp of hue;
But what can flaunt beneath a fiercer sun,
 Worth what we lose in you?

Oft by a flower, a leaf, in some loved book
 We mark the lines that charm us most;—Retrace
Thy life—recall its loveliest passage—look,
 Dead violets keep the place!

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MARKET ASSISTANT. By THOMAS F. DE VOE, Author of The Market Book, &c. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

At first glance this book looks like the advertisement of an enterprising butcher, but such is by no means its character. Its title page describes it as "containing a brief description of every article of human food sold in the public markets of the cities of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Brooklyn, including the various domestic and wild animals, poultry, game, fish, vegetables, fruit, &c., with many curious and interesting anecdotes." Comprehensive as this summary is, the contents of the volume apparently carry out to the letter the promise of the title. Mr. DE VOE is not as classical as IZAAK WALTON, nor does he exhibit that careful research manifested in BURTON's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, but he manages to get together a vast amount of information, much of which is curious, certainly, while all will be classed as of real value by those who have anything to do with furnishing the household supplies. Very few who have had the extensive, practical experience of Mr. DE VOE, possess the tact or inclination to give the public the benefit of it, and this, of course, makes the volume all the more valuable. Commencing with the animals which are used for food, he describes in detail the manner in which they are prepared for market, giving diagrams which make perfectly clear to the merest tyro all the mysteries of sirloin, tenderloin and porter-house steaks, with rib pieces, briskets, &c., &c., and then he gives an account of all the varieties of fowl, birds, fish, &c., offered for sale here and in neighboring cities, and finally runs through the whole gamut of vegetables, fruits, &c. Mr. DE VOE evidently tries to tell all he knows of the innumerable subjects discussed, and he does not refrain from exposing the dishonest practices to which some of his unworthy co-laborers resort to mislead the confiding and long-suffering public. All this dry detail, however, is enlivened by copious and interesting extracts from daily journals, old and new, apropos to the subject which happens to be under discussion. There are fish stories, snake stories, and stories about everything else, which make up a very curious but entertaining *melange*, and there are some facts stated, too, which are valuable additions to the natural history of eating. On the whole, the volume is one of substantial value, which old as well as young housekeepers may consult with advantage. An exhaustive index makes the innumerable topics of which the book treats thoroughly accessible.

THE SOLITUDES OF NATURE AND OF MAN; OR, THE LONELINESS OF HUMAN LIFE. By WILLIAM ROUNSEVILLE ALGER. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

Mr. ALGER is widely known as a laborious student, a close thinker, and a careful writer, and whatever he writes is, therefore, sure to reach a select circle of readers, very many of whom, as a matter of course, do not assent to the positions he takes or the conclusions he reaches. His religious ideas are positive and decided, as all know who have read his *Critical History of the Doctrine of a Future Life*, and it is not strange, therefore, that he should take occasion to reiterate them in this volume. He dedicates the work, with "reverence and gratitude, to JAMES MARTINEAU, whose generous heart brings him into sympathy with the multitude of men from whom his lofty mind would isolate him." Mr. ALGER discusses first the "Solitudes of Nature," taking up successively the desert, prairie, ocean, pole, forest, mountain and river. In part second the "Solitudes of Man" are considered, such as individuality, grief, love, occupation, selfishness, genius and death, and the third part is taken up with the "Morals of Solitude," as exhibited in its dangers and uses. Part fourth, which comprises more than half the volume, is occupied with sketches of lonely characters. The list rather curiously begins with Buddha and ends with Jesus Christ, while among the thirty-six others sketched, we have DEMOSTHENES, CICERO, TACITUS, and several whom it is difficult to regard as "lonely" in any other than the exceptional light in which Mr. ALGER considers them. These sketches, as well as the essays which precede them, are all exceedingly well written, and are full of earnest thought forcibly expressed.

BERLIN AND SANS-SOUCI, OR FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS FRIENDS. By L. MUHLBACH, translated by Mrs. CHAPMAN and her daughters. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The rapid reproduction of the excellent historical novels of Mrs. MUNDT has already familiarized American readers with her name as well as with the general style and manner of her works. *Berlin and Sans-Souci* is, in a certain sense, the complement to *Frederick the Great and his Court*, for while in the latter this great historical character was portrayed as he appeared to the public, we here have him presented in a more familiar light. But in whatever aspect Mrs. MUNDT regards her hero, she can only see his good points. With a loyalty to her country, which rather inteferes with the facts of history, she brings out prominently those traits which entitle him to respect, while she as skillfully conceals the characteristics which will forever remain as blemishes upon his reputation. FREDERICK the Great is, however, so prominent in history that Mrs. MUNDT's partialities will not mislead many readers. The passages in the work which bring out the singular friendship between FREDERICK and VOLTAIRE are marked by decided power, and the whole work shows that close and conscientious study of the history of the times she describes, which distinguishes Mrs. MUNDT's novels from almost all other productions of this class. In the main the work of translation has been well done, but the frequency with which French quotations are encountered suggests the idea that the contract for the translation covered only the rendering of the German.

THE BATTLE-FIELDS OF VIRGINIA. CHANCELLORSVILLE: EMBRACING THE OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, FROM THE FIRST BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURGH TO THE DEATH OF LIEUT.-GEN. JACKSON. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

This handsomely printed volume is the joint production of JED. HOTCHKISS, "late Captain and Topographical Engineer, Second Corps, A. N. V.," and of WILLIAM ALLAN, "late Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Ordnance, Second Corps, A. N. V." It is intended, we believe, to be the first in a series of guide books descriptive of the leading battle-fields of the South, and this probably accounts for the fact that the narrative of the battle is, in this instance, plain, direct and for the most part unambitious, which is certainly a great deal to say when the accounts from Southern sources of this as well as of other contests during the late war have been so ludicrously overdrawn and exaggerated. Besides the sketch of the battle Dr. HUNTER MCGUIRE's account of the last hours of "Stonewall" JACKSON is given. The volume is illustrated with a steel engraving of Lieut.-Gen. JACKSON, and, what is better still, by five admirably-drawn and well-executed maps, showing the positions of the rebel and Union armies from the battle of Fredericksburgh, 1862, to that of Chancellorsville, 1863. These maps are, for the most part, from surveys made by Capt. HOTCHKISS, by order of Gen. LEE, and in every respect deserve the highest praise. They will be found invaluable for their accuracy and extraordinary clearness, not only to those who may design visiting the battle-fields in question, but also to such as may desire to study the movements of the armies which operated in the districts named.

A COMPLETE MANUAL OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By THOMAS B. SHAW, M. A. Edited, with notes and illustrations, by WILLIAM SMITH, LL. D., with a Sketch of American Literature, by HENRY T. TUCKERMAN. New-York: SHELDON & Co.

Originally published in England in 1846, this work was soon after reissued in Philadelphia, with a sketch of American literature by Mr. TUCKERMAN appended. It passed to a second edition in England in three years, and after Mr. SHAW's death it was, in 1864, carefully revised and, indeed, almost entirely rewritten by that eminent scholar, Dr. WILLIAM SMITH, who also added copious notes and illustrations, with brief accounts of the Anglo-Saxon and the early English literature. In 1865 still another edition was published, in which a few errors in names and dates were corrected, and brief accounts of the lives and works of more than two hundred and twenty authors were added. The note affixed to this, the latest American edition, brings down the record of our literature to the present year, but it is compressed into such a brief space as to be quite unsatisfactory. It is to be regretted that the publishers did not permit the addition of an entire chapter in the place of this meagre note, for the compend itself is an admirable one, and very valuable either for study or as a work of reference.

THE STORY OF A TROOPER. With much of Interest concerning the Campaign on the Peninsula never before written. By F. COLBURN ADAMS. New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD.

This work was originally published two years ago, and it is now again brought before the public, although not in a new edition. Mr. ADAMS dedicates the volume to Gen. FRANKLIN, and the book very naturally gives a prominent place to the work done by that very capable officer during the period covered by this story, which, by the way, only extends to the close of the campaign on the Peninsula under MCCLELLAN. The narrative is written in a lively, sketchy style, and enough of incident is thrown in to make the book a very entertaining one.

SELECTIONS.

THE DARK CLOSET.

The recent excitement caused by the opening of letters in the French post-office, with a view of seizing all copies of the circular of the Count DE CHAMBORD, has brought back vividly to the minds of the public the famous "Cabinet Noir," where the operations M. VANDAL recently recommended were systematically carried on by a regular staff of employes, and at considerable expense. In an article of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, headed "Administration des Postes," M. MAXIME DU CAMP gives an interesting account of that disreputable institution. It would appear that the Cabinet Noir—the Dark Closet—for what was done there could not bear the light of day—originated with the postal service itself, for LOUIS XI. ordered that the royal couriers should not carry letters that had not been previously read, or those that contained anything prejudicial to his government. The practice was, in all probability, continued under successive governments, and one may feel sure that RICHELIEU, MAZARIN, LOUIS XIV., the Regent, DUBOIS, were not people to hesitate at breaking, or rather melting, a seal, though it appears there are no official documents proving the fact. But there is no doubt about LOUIS XV., who first organized what was called "the secret closet of the post." His predecessors contented themselves with taking copies of dispatches which, for political objects, they had an interest in knowing; but to LOUIS XV. attaches the infamy of violating private correspondence for the gratification of a morbid desire to become acquainted with the most secret acts of private life. Besides this, there was what was called the "political agency," the object of which was to get at the mysteries of diplomacy; and this was under the direction of the Prince of Carl and the Duke DE BROGLIE. Mme. DE HOUSSET, waiting woman to Mme. DE POMPADOUR, the King's mistress, mentions in her memoirs what she herself was an eye-witness of:

> The King had caused to be communicated to M. DE CHOISEUIL the secrets of the post—that is to say, extracts from the letters they had opened—a confidence which M. d'ARGENSAU never enjoyed, in spite of all his favor. I have heard tell that M. DE CHOISEUIL abused this confidence, and recounted pleasant stories about love intrigues which the letters that were opened often contained. The mode of opening was very simple. Six or seven clerks of the General Post-office withdrew the letters they were ordered to examine, and took impressions of the seals with a ball of quicksilver. Each letter was then laid, on the side where the seal was, on a goblet of hot water, which melted the wax without injuring the paper. It was then opened, extracts were made, and it was again sealed up by means of the impression. The Intendant of the Post took the extracts to the King every Sunday, and he was seen passing in and out just like the Ministers for this formidable business.

The reading of these letters was a favorite pastime with LOUIS XV. In the beginning of his reign LOUIS XVI. tried to put an end to the scandalous practices which were a mystery to no one, and strongly repudiated such a means of government. A royal ordinance of the 18th of August, 1775, declared that "the private correspondence of citizens is one of those sacred things from which the tribunals, as well as individuals, should avert their eyes." This reform was not, however, of long continuance. His advisers persuaded him that reasons of State policy required the practice; the Cabinet Noir was reëstablished, and was in full working order soon after the ordinance was published. The public conscience revolted against it; the outcry was general, and in the official instructions of the electors to the deputies at the States-General in the commencement of the Revolution the demand was general for the secrecy of private letters, the suppression of the Cabinet at the General Post-office where the correspondence was opened, the responsibility of the employes, and their severe punishment when they tampered with letters. The deputies to the States-General echoed the complaints of their constituents. At the sitting of the 8th of July, 1790, after a report from ARMAND GONTAND, (*ci-devant* BIRON,) the National Assembly ordered the suppression of the funds appropriated to the Cabinet Noir. On the 22d of August it decreed that the Directors and clerks of the Post-office should take an oath, in presence of the Judges, "to respect, and cause to be respected, by all means in their power, the secrecy of the correspondence in the Kingdom." It was believed after this that the Cabinet Noir was shut up for ever, and that the means made use of by "tyrants" could not be adopted by a free people. It was an error. It was seen, even then, that if ROBESPIERRE ever arrived at power he would not hesitate to resort to the same practices for which he had denounced the absolute monarchy. In answer to some observations of MIRABEAU in 1789, he said: "No doubt private correspondence is inviolable; but when a nation is in danger, when there are persons conspiring against its liberty, that which is criminal in other times becomes a praiseworthy act. Delicacy toward the conspirators is treason against the people." He seemed afterward to have changed his opinion. On the 28th January, 1791, he ascended the tribune, and, touching the question of a certain number of letters that had been laid before the Assembly because they attacked the representatives of the people, he said: "How do we know that these effusions are directed against the National Assembly? The secrecy of correspondence has, then, been violated. It is an outrage on public faith." These words implied an engagement which the Committee of Public Safety soon disregarded. It was, however, the Girondins who, when they had the upper hand, set the bad example. They made no scruple whatever about opening the private correspondence of the Feuillants and the Fayettists; and the Mountain, when their turn came, paid them back in kind. These last, however, had the merit of acting openly. They proclaimed it a measure of public security; and two members of the Convention were named to inspect the correspondence which in their judgment endangered the safety of the country. An attempt was made after the 9th Thermidor to restore the Post-office Department to its normal state. In the sitting of the 19th Frimaire, (9th of December, 1794,) the Convention decreed that "the secrecy of letters should no longer be violated in the interior of the Republic." The Thermidorians, who were not famed for probity, took little account of this decree, for the secret Police had never been more prying than at that period. Under the Consulate and the Empire there was no hesitation about the matter. Speaking of the Cabinet Noir at St. Helena, NAPOLEON said:

> "It is a bad institution, and does more evil than good. It often happens to a Sovereign to be in bad humor, fatigued, influenced by causes foreign to the matter submitted to his decision, and then the French people are as frivolous and as inconsistent in their correspondence as in their words. I mostly made use of the Cabinet Noir to find out the intimate correspondence of any Minister, any Chamberlain, any great officer, BERTHIER, and even DUROC himself."

LAS CASAS is more explicit. He says:

> "The moment any one was on the list of this important supervision his arms and his seals were at once engraved by the Bureau, and so skillfully that his letters, after being read, reached him intact, without anything to excite suspicion. The Bureau cost 600,000 francs yearly."

SAVARY, who was BONAPARTE's zealous agent in all his secret affairs, strongly condemns the practice of opening letters, not, however, as might be expected from such a person, from any scruples, with which he was but little troubled, but only because it was attended with no advantage. He says:

> "It is thus that people used to carry a lie to the ears of the Sovereign by means intended to make him know the truth. In this way a person who denounced another was able to give weight to his declaration. All he had to do was to throw into the Post-office letters couched so as to confirm the opinion he wished to have believed. The honestest man in the world was thus exposed to danger by a letter which he had not read, or which he had not understood; and, he adds, I have experienced this myself."

BOURRIENNE thus explains the real cause of the disgrace in which Gen. KELLERMAN remained under the Empire: "M. DELAFOREST, Director-General of the Post-office, transacted business sometimes with the First Consul; and every one knows what is meant by a Director of the Post transacting business with the head of the Government." It was on one of these occasions that the First Consul saw a letter from KELLERMAN to LASSALLE, in which he said: "Can you believe, my dear friend, that BONAPARTE has not made me General of Division, though I am the man who has just put the crown on his head?" (alluding to the battle of Marengo.) The letter was sealed up again and forwarded to its address, but BONAPARTE never forgot or forgave it. The Cabinet Noir did not disappear with the Empire; it flourished under the Bourbons. It cost, as under the preceding Government, 600,000f., paid out of the secret service money of the Foreign Office: and there were employed in it twenty-two persons, several of whom were high personages. When M. DE VILLELE fell, the new Ministry declared officially that the Cabinet Noir no longer existed in the General Post-office. This was, however, a deceit; it was merely transferred to another locality; and after the revolution of July it was discovered that it had continued to work to the last moment. A curious trial occupied public attention a few months after the accession of the House of Orleans. A young lady of excellent family had married in 1821 a superior employe of the Post-office—an important personage, who was in direct communication with the Tuileries, and was in receipt of a large salary. His functions, about which he never would give any explanations, required his attendance every evening in his office, and he often spent the whole night in it. It was only after the revolution of July that the whole became known. The husband had been one of the principal members of the Cabinet Noir. His wife, on receiving this information, which she was far from expecting, sued at once for a separation. In spite of the talent of her lawyer, she lost her suit; but public opinion was for her, and she never would consent again to live with the man who had deceived her as to his position, and made her share in the infamy of which she had no suspicion. M. DUCAMP says:

> "The Government of July inherited the legacy left it by the Bourbons. It continued to pay to the former secret agents of the Post-office the salaries they had received during their functions, and in the accounts of the Minister of Foreign Affairs we find that in 1847 the secret service still paid 60,500f. as pensions to the employes of the former Cabinet Noir. From certain political trials in which letters seized and read at the Post-office were made the basis of the indictments, we may infer that the July Monarchy employed, if not regularly, at least occasionally, when it wanted it, this arm which was thought to have been broken forever; but nothing in the disclosures that followed the days of February proved that the Cabinet Noir had been reëstablished in a normal manner. It was merely a resource in time of need, rather than an institution; and, if it was employed, it was merely in certain exceptional cases which appeared critical or dangerous."

M. DUCAMP does not believe that the Cabinet Noir now exists.

WOMEN IN GERMANY.

We are accustomed to think that a woman reigns supreme in her own house—that, let her lord and master be never so despotic in other matters, on domestic subjects he does not presume to speak nor to elevate his voice on matters of household arrangement. But then our men's pursuits are of a more active character than those to which I have already alluded as forming the staple occupations of a German gentleman. They have not so much time for observing and interfering; they are, as a rule, harder worked, and also, as a rule, "care for none of these things." Thus the tidy little Fraus have a somewhat hard time of it. They represent what they are not, for the master knows as much as (and often more than) the mistress, with this difference, that she meekly brings him all her experience, like a little prime minister, and he advises, and reprimands, and criticizes, lying on his comfortable sofa, smoking the perennial pipe, and occasionally "spitting" by way of accompaniment to his dutiful wife's report. He knows all about the butter and dripping, swears if too much firewood is used, becomes abusive on the subject of sauerkraut, and tyrannical as to coals and candles, is tremendous on bacon, and awe-inspiring as to red-herrings. My fascinating friend, Gen. WITZENSTEIN, actually insulted his wife before me on account of too much soap having been used in the "great wash," and gave me a *catalogue raisonné* of all her shortcomings as a *Hausfrau*, highly embarrassing to me, though I think she was too much used to it to feel it very acutely.

A woman is no more mistress of her own house in Germany than you or I are masters of our fate (let Mr. TENNYSON say what he may.) She is simply an upper servant; and her master knows so well the cost of everything, that her allowance would not admit of an extra cabbage, if she wanted it never so much, or a surreptitious egg, might her desire pancakewards be never so strong. After a year's matrimony comes the customary baby. It is born, is swathed up, and has a huge peasant-girl *in loco parentis*. A mummy is not a think to fondle, nor is a little stiff bundle of humanity (which you might stand up on end in the corner of the room without detriment to its arrangements) an object on which to lavish caresses. Thus the young mother is scarcely a mother at all; all the material functions being delegated to another. The baby does not lie on the floor, or crawl on to the hearthrug, crowing and kicking and curling up its pink toes, and trampling with its chubby legs. It does not swarm up and about its mother's neck and bosom, finding its little life and all its tiny pleasures in her arms; it does not at length fall into a sleep of lazy rosy repletion, and with its little mouth open slumber away like the satisfied, beautiful little animal it is. No; it is out walking, tied to a feather bed, and accompanied by a tall soldier, the father of its poor little foster sister, which is to grow up as it can. It comes in presently, and is taken to its mamma to kiss; but its real mother, the mother that fosters it, carries it away again, and usurps all the privileges of maternity for the rest of the day. Thus the "tidy little Frau" has plenty of time for that "knitting" of which the poet has made mention in his song. Her husband goes to his club every afternoon after he has had his *siesta* and taken his coffee; and while there he reads the newspapers and plays several rubbers of whist with his associates. The newspapers are then discussed (if such discussions be prudent,) and at nine o'clock the husband finds his way home again. If he is gallant, and his wife is at the theatre, or he is an amateur of the ballet, and she is not, he will probably turn into that temple of the Muses, in order to while away the time till nine o'clock. Having discussed (as far as was prudent) all political news at the clubs, he is not likely to begin on the state of the outer world again at home. Besides, women don't read the newspapers; so a little local talk is all that turns up, and as it very local indeed, and has been revolving in the same circle (on his part) for the last thirty, and on her's for the last twenty years (for at five they both knew a fair amount of the town gossip,) it is not of a nature to make them forget the time or be heedless of the coals and candles.

After I had been three years at K——, I began almost to wonder what could have led me to such foregone conclusions as to the Sapphos and Corinnas of my imagination. I had ceased to look for one of those gifted females in every tenth or even twentieth woman I met, but in my secret soul I pined for her, and still carried a lantern beneath my cloak in order to aid me in my search. I was unwilling to renounce my little illusions.

I saw a stout, heavy girl with spiral ringlets very often at my friends' houses, and as she never talked "kitchen-stuff" I ventured to make some inquiries about her. "My dear, she is insupportable," said her cousin; "she writes verses, goes to church nearly every Sunday, has not a notion of cooking, and reads in bed every night!"

"Quite a desperate character, in fact?"

"Quite so. Ah, you are *au fait* at once. She is, in fact, *entre nous*, quite *überspannt*."

"Ah!" I said, looking horrified, for my friend had lowered her voice as she uttered that significant word, and I felt that it behooved me to make an appropriate observation. "*Ueberspannt?*" What a world of reproach lay in that term! What scorn and contumely; what a depth of condemnation and disapproval! "Overstrung,"—as we might say of a bow of which the tension was too great. "Overdrawn, overstrung." Poor Louisa von Dürlach! She was a quiet girl, who knew some of Schiller's, and most of Geikel's poems by heart; went to church, read French and English fluently, made elegant extracts in a neat little niggling German hand, curled her hair, and wore dowdy gowns. There was nothing romantic, sentimental, affected, or *überpannt* in her (that I could see,) but "give a dog a bad name and hang him." And when Louisa von Durlach married a little, stout, elderly man, with a bald head, hook-nose, and round, owl-like spectacles, the same lady shook her head, and said, reflectively, "She was always *überspannt*, you know."—*Cornhill for March.*

FIRST LOVE.

BY ALEXANDER SMITH.

When first I saw your tender face,
 Saw you, loved you from afar,
My soul was like forlornest space
 Made sudden happy by a star.
I heard the lark go up to meet the dawn,
 The sun is sinking in the splendid sea;
Through this long day hast thou had one, but one
 Poor thought of me?

O happiest of isles!
 In every garden blows
The large voluptuous-bosomed rose
 For musky miles and miles.
I wander round this garden coast;
 I see the glad blue water run:
In the light of thy beauty I am lost,
 As the lark is lost in the sun.

AN ENGLISH CHIEF-JUSTICE.

A skillful physiognomist would probably say, looking at the countenance of Sir WILLIAM ERLE, that his is not a mind as broad as it is powerful; not so comprehensive as it is strong in its grasp, and not so quick in its glance as it is tenacious in its hold. And these impressions of his mental character would be tolerably correct. His mind was not so much by any means so marked by breadth as it was by depth. He got at the bottom of a subject, so far as he went into it, but then he was apt to take up one part of it, rather than to embrace and comprehend the whole. He has a powerful mind, but a mind rather powerful in its grasp of what it once lays hold of than in getting a hold of the whole of what is to be got hold of. The complaint of ERLE was that he was not unlikely to be so firm and immovable, on his first impression of a case, as never to alter it; in which respect he resembled a good deal Baron MARTIN. When ERLE, they said, had formed his impression, as to getting him to alter it, you might as well try to move one of the Pyramids. This trait in his character was often, nay, constantly displayed. It is the key to his whole character. He himself, in his grave, good-humored way, often avowed and displayed this trait of character. Thus, one day, at judge's chambers, after having been pressed very strongly for some time against his own views by counsel (a capital fellow, one TOM CLARK,) the Chief-Justice said, with quaint good humor, "Mr. CLARK, I'm one of the most obstinate men in the world." "God forbid," said TOM, "that I should be so rude as to contradict your Lordship." He laughed, with the most thorough enjoyment. Thus, one day, after hearing Mr. BOVILL, as he thought, long enough, against a new trial, he rose up, stuck his thumbs in his girdle, and, with a comic look of humorous determination, and a sly twinkle in his eye, as if he quite saw the fun of it, and enjoyed it, said, "Here we stand, Mr. BOVILL, we four men; and we have all firmly made up our minds' (with an immense emphasis on "firmly") "that there must be a new trial. If you think it worth while going on after that" (playfully), "why, of course, we'll hear you, Mr. BOVILL." It need hardly be said that even Mr. BOVILL—who himself is tenacious enough, and utterly inexhaustible in words—could not stand up any longer, but sat down laughing. On another occasion, the Lord Chief Justice said—"Mr. So-and-so, there is a time in every man's mind, at which he lets down the floodgates of his understanding, and allows not one drop more to enter; and that time, in my mind, has fully arrived!" It was, of course, hopeless to say more: the intense emphasis with which it was spoken made it so expressive of relentless determination and fixed, immovable resolve. Now, COCKBURN would no more have said either of these things than he would have stood on his head in open court. And no one who knows the judges would hesitate for a single instant, if he were told the story without the name, as to who *did* say them. It is curious how an anecdote may illustrate a character. There is often an idiosyncracy in a single expression which reveals its author, and portrays his character.

In many trials of his mental and judicial character, Lord Chief Justice ERLE resembles the late Lord Chief Justice CAMPBELL, with whom he sat so long on the Queen's Bench—the same energy; the same iron will; the same grave, solid—almost stolid—gravity and silence; the same slow manner, and quiet, earnest, dogged demeanor. It is curious to see how eminent men borrow of each other some prevailing traits of manner, resulting, no doubt, partly from some resemblance in character. There was the same obstinacy in CAMPBELL as in ERLE. To move his mind, once made up, was like trying to remove from its base one of the granite mountains of his native land. And it was scarcely less hard in the case of ERLE.

Some years ago a writer in a quarterly described ERLE as, "Bating a little English obstinacy, the best of our judges on the Bench of Common Law." This obstinacy was the one flaw in ERLE's judicial character, and though he was always invested with the strongest sense of justice, it often tended to counteract it. It was a defect which arose from his mental character. There was no sufficient power in ERLE's mind of balancing opposite views. As if conscious of that, his great object was to get one view firmly into his mind, and what that shall be was determined, sometimes, perhaps, a little, by preconceived impressions. There was not a particle of philosophy in ERLE's mind. He was what he calls "practical," and he never delivered a judgment or a charge in which he did not allude to "peratidal experience," and the views he took were always rather practical than philosophical. And he had had, no doubt, a vast deal of the practical experience he so prized, and he had immense energy, and sound judgment, and great power of work, and, on the whole, the Bar deemed him a "strong" judge.

Sir WILLIAM ERLE, with all his faults, left a void which will not easily be filled. Occurring so soon after the retirement of Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, it was the more felt. His retirement, as it took place in full term, was a most impressive scene, which none who witnessed it will ever forget. The whole Bar felt that they had sustained a grievous loss, and never was a judge more missed from his accustomed seat.—*London Society for March.*

"THE DEATH-WIND."

From Once a Week.

A whitewash'd attic, a truckle-bed—
Only the rafters overhead;
All night long held the strong wind sway—
The wind that comes to fetch souls away!

A wasted form and a hectic cheek—
Perch'd lips, never again to speak;
All night long held the strong wind sway—
The wind that comes to fetch souls away!

Clammy forehead and glazing eye,
Ice-cold limbs and a shivering sigh;
All night long held the strong wind sway—
The wind that comes to fetch souls away!

The struggle's over! once more the blast
Came sweeping by as the Spirit passed;
A stormy night—at the dawn of day
The wind's loud sobbing had died away!

WOMEN AND THEIR WAYS.

From London Society for March.

There are certain privileges which women claim for themselves, and to which no man would dispute their right; but there are others which we should not be so willing to accord to them. For instance, women may change their minds or express dissatisfaction at their pleasure. They would, no doubt, resent its being treated as complaint or discontent, but how they would designate the peculiar disposition of mind to which we refer it is not for us to say. In the absence of any other name, we can only speak of what it resembles, and describe it as it is to be found. Everything is out of tune; nothing is right. The gown does not fit; is not the right color, nor the right cut; is not suited to the weather or the season; it is either too hot or too cold, too thick or too thin, too heavy or too light. The bonnet is equally at fault. The carriage should be open when it is closed, and *vice versa*. The dinner is not right; the meat not tender; the hour is wrong; the "service" indifferent; the company not well assorted. If they go to one theatre, they instantly discover they ought to have gone to another. If they visit Lady ——, or Mrs. ——, they are envious of the furniture and decorations. They continually complain of what they have, and covet what they have not got. It is true that the complaint generally refers to the more superficial circumstances of daily life; but if an effort is made to remove the cause of offence, or to supply what is wanting, then that is, in its turn, converted into a grievance, and men are railed against for being so "stupid" and "narrow-minded" as to take them at their word. They consider it a hardship that they are not allowed to grumble *ad libitum*, and are, or pretend to be, provoked that any should be so dull and matter-of-fact as to take them *au pied de la lettre*, and endeavor to provide a remedy against that which, after all, proves to be their pastime. It is very difficult to imagine it possible that there should be any *luxe* in gambling: yet so it is. There are women to whom it is as much a part of their life as to eat and drink. Yet as it is said that two things are essential to the happiness of every Englishman—a grievance, and some one to tell it to—why should we be astonished at the fact that there are women who love a good grumble and find a pleasure in crying for the moon.

We have all been introduced to the "Naggletons," and might, without any very great difficulty, find the exact counterpart of Mrs. Naggleton among our friends and acquaintances. She is by no means a *rara avis*. "Knagging" is a most expressive word. Its very sound denotes that roughness of temper which is continually fretting against people and things. Some women have a peculiar talent for ceaseless captiousness, which it is their delight to exercise every day and hour with unabated vigor, keeping it free from rust. They do not waste their strength and time in violent outbursts of vituperation, but by means of incessant reproaches and twittings keep their victims in a state of perpetual discomfort. Water will wear a stone by its continual dropping; and these women know how to wear out the peace of a man's life by their unremitted "knagging." It is a process of slow torture, not unlike the tactics of a cat toward a mouse, or of a spider toward a fly. Women who have this peculiar gift generally select as their victims those of an easy temper who are not conspicuous for any strength of character, but who possess a certain fund of *bonhommie*. They find them best suited to their purpose, and well disposed to submit to the inevitable for the sake of a quiet home. In addition to her other powers, Mrs. Naggleton has the faculty of always making herself appear as the martyr. While she tortures her victim she assumes the air of injured innocence, and tries to persuade others, as successfully as she persuades herself, that she is herself the victim of an inconstant, neglectful, or inconsiderate husband; and, with wonderful self-command, she goads him to say or do something which shall put her in the right. With great cleverness she baits her bull, and at the same time gets out of him opportunities for further sport. Having also the "gift of tears," she calls them in to her aid, when other measures fail, and the old tactics seem to have lost their power, and is content to gain her point even at the cost of a little apparent weakness; for she knows that few men can withstand "the unanswerable tear in a woman's eye."

The love of cruelty is inherent in human nature, and women are no exception to the rule. It is certainly the most hateful aspect under which they can present themselves before us; and the idea itself is so entirely contradictory to all that distinguishes a woman from the rest of the creation, that it seems almost paradoxical to say that she can be cruel. Yet it is not so by any means. History can supply us with too many instances in which women have been conspicuous for their cruelty, and the annals of crime record against them some of most revolting murders and crimes. The form of cruelty to which we refer is generally combined with a certain cleverness which belongs to women who have the reputation of being *intriguantes*. It is, of course, combined with unscrupulousness; because no one can be both cruel and considerate toward others. If an unkind thing can be done or said, they say it and do it not only without hesitation or compunction, but even with satisfaction. They take pleasure in playing upon a raw, in chafing a wounded spirt, in goading almost to madness a mind that is, perhaps, already heavily laden. With wonderful discrimination and quickness of perception they can discover the weak point where an assault can be made with success, and they direct their efforts to it. Where their own schemes and designs are immediately or indirectly concerned, they are not likely to show pity; but apart from this, they take actual pleasure in wounding, and in watching the effects of their cruelty. It is their amusement and their sport. No tie of relationship, however close and intimate, is any protection from their lash. "Their tongues are sharp swords, and the poison of asps is under their lips." If, by any chance, a young wife, whose experience of life is but short, comes across her path, the cruel woman will amuse herself at her expense. She will sow the seeds of suspicion and distrust; will open the eyes of her unsuspecting victim to any imperfections in her husband's character; will suggest the thought that he has concealments from her. If she has known him in his bachelor days she will pretend to a more intimate acquaintance with his opinions, feelings and habits; will refer, with an air of mystery, to some circumstance or event of his past life which, without any evil intention, he may not have disclosed to his wife, and will feign astonishment when, in reply to her repeated and offhand assurance that "of course her husband had told her all this long ago," she sees nothing but the blank look of ignorance, and will affect surprise that the past is such a sealed book to the young wife, who sits quivering under the torturing process. Or, in the very wantonness of her love of mischief she will assume that, be it as it may with regard to the past, there must be perfect unanimity in all that relates to the present; and making the most of such knowledge as she can acquire, will convey the impression that she possesses the confidence which belongs to the wife, even which she assumes, in the very exquisiteness of her cruelty, that that confidence has not been withheld from her to whom it is due. Or, varying her mode of attack, will comment upon the dress or equipage, assuming that it has been directed and provided by the care and forethought of an attentive and devoted husband, while she knows that these are not matters which occupy his thoughts in any degree. The cruel woman knows well how to take the brightness out of everything, and how to say the most cruel, cutting things in the blandest possible tones. If her cleverness secures for her a favorable reception in society, the withdrawal of her presence always occasions a sense of relief, though she never fails to leave a sting behind. Just as the presence of a hawk causes a commotion among small birds, she creates a sensation wherever she goes. Her dearest friends are not safe, for she will not scruple to sacrifice their comfort and happiness to her love of cruelty, and she hails the sight of tears as a tribute to her power. Such women are essentially birds of prey, and though such examples are rare they are not altogether unknown.

OLD QUESTIONS ANSWERED.—Why does a miller wear a white hat? Not always to keep his head warm. In hot weather he wears it to keep his head cool. A miller wears a white hat because he cannot help it; or because it pleases him. A herring and a half for three half-pence, how many herrings for threepence? Not necessarily three. The values of the halves of herrings may be unequal. One selling at a half-penny, the other may sell at a penny or a farthing. Besides, one whole herring would probably fetch more than the sum of the prices of its two halves sold separately. Who was the father of Zebedee's children? For aught we know, Mrs. Zebedee's first husband. Where was Moses when he put the candle out? In the daylight very likely. Perhaps he had lighted the candle to seal a letter.—*Punch.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

CÆSAR AS A STATESMAN.—From early youth CÆSAR was a statesman in the deepest sense of the term, and his aim was the highest which man is allowed to propose to himself—the political, military, intellectual, and moral regeneration of his own deeply-decayed nation, and of the still more deeply-decayed Hellenic nation, intimately akin to his own. The hard school of thirty years' experience changed his views as to the means by which this aim was to be reached; his aim itself remained the same in the times of his hopeless humiliation and of his unlimited plenitude of power, in the times when as demagogue and conspirator he stole toward it by paths of darkness, and in those when as joint possessor of the supreme power, and then as monarch, he worked at his task in the full light of day before the eyes of the world. All the measures of a permanent kind that proceeded from him at the most various times assume their appropriate places in the great building plan; we cannot, therefore, properly speak of isolated achievements of CÆSAR; he did nothing isolated. With justice men commend CÆSAR the orator for his masculine eloquence, which, scorning all the arts of the advocate, like a clear flame at once enlightened and warmed. With justice men admire in CÆSAR the author the inimitable simplicity of the composition, the unique purity and beauty of the language. With justice the greatest masters of war of all times have praised CÆSAR the General, who, in a singular degree, disregarding routine and traditions, knew always how to find out the mode of warfare by which in the given case the enemy was conquered, and which was consequently in the given case the right one; who, with the certainty of divination, found the proper means for every end; who after defeat stood ready for battle, like WILLIAM of Orange, and ended the campaign invariably with victory; who managed that element of warfare the treatment of which serves to distinguish military genius from the mere ordinary abilities of an officer—the rapid movement of masses—with unsurpassed perfection, and found the guarantee of victory not in the manœuvres of his forces, but in the celerity of their movements—not in long preparation, but in rapid and bold action, even with inadequate means. But all these were with CAESAR mere secondary matters; he was, no doubt, a great orator, author and General, but he became each of these merely because he was a consummate statesman."—*Morning Sun.*

DISRAELI AS AN ORATOR.—I have always been told, and can fully believe, that Mr. DISRAELI is at times an admirable speaker; I have heard him speak effectively when he is taunting his opponents on some personal question; no one can throw in a biting bit of sarcasm with more telling effect or with greater appearance of unconscious ease. But when Mr. DISRAELI gets upon his high horse, and pours forth a string of generalities, intended as political wisdom, it is impossible to deny that he is disagreeably pompous. He has a beautiful voice; but he hums and haws and mouths his sentences, and gesticulates after an artificial and theatrical fashion, and is, in short, entirely unable to get up that flow of generous enthusiasm which carries Mr. GLADSTONE away, and enables him to carry his audience with him. He is always the clever politician, trying various artificial substitutes for genius, which never quite answer; his political wisdom rings hollow; it is flashy and tinselly, and makes no appeal to passion; the higher he attempts to soar, the more thoroughly unsatisfactory he becomes. Moreover, Mr. DISRAELI is not only too much of an actor, but he never quite suits his acting to his audience; whether it is that he has something too much of the Jewish element in his character I know not, but certainly he signally fails in the important art to an English Minister of being thoroughly in harmony with the sentiments of English gentlemen.—*London Letter in the Nation.*

CICERO A PRETENDER.—As a statesman without insight, opinion or purpose, he figured successively as democrat, as aristocrat, and as a tool of the monarch, and was never more than a short-sighted egotist. Where he presented the semblance of action, the questions to which his action applied had, as a rule, just reached their solution; thus he came forward in the trial of VERRES against the senatorial *judicia* when they were already set aside; thus he was silent at the discussion of the Gabinian, and acted as a champion of the Manilian law; thus he thundered against CATALINA when his departure was already settled, &c. He was valiant in opposition to sham attacks, and he knocked down many walls of pasteboard with a loud din; no serious matter was ever, either in good or evil, decided by him, and the execution of the Catilinarians in particular was far more due to his acquiescence than to his instigation. In a literary point of view, we have already noticed that he was the creator of the modern Latin prose; his importance rests on his mastery of style, and it is only as a stylist that he shows confidence in himself. In the character of an author, on the other hand, he stands quite as low as that of a statesman. He essayed the most varied tasks, sang the great deeds of MARIUS and his own petty achievements in endless hexameters, beat DEMOSTHENES off the field with his speeches and PLATO with his philosophic dialogues; and time alone was wanting for him to vanquish also THUCYDIDES. He was, in fact, so thoroughly a dabbler that it was pretty much a matter of indifference to what work he applied his hand. By nature a journalist, in the worst sense of the term, abounding, as he himself says, in words poor beyond all conception in ideas—there was no department in which he could not, with the help of a few books, have rapidly got up by translation or compilation a readable essay.—*Mommsen's Rome.*

GEN. BENEDEK AND THE PRUSSIAN WAR.—I do not think one officer or one soldier of Austria felt that his love and confidence in him were affected a straw's breadth by the disastrous issue of the late war. When, at the time of his being dispatched against Prussia, he observed to the Emperor, "Your Majesty, I am no strategist," he did himself less than justice; he was, and is, a most able, brave and sagacious commander, and unwearied in his attention to the comforts and welfare of his men. A Protestant in religion and a Hungarian by birth, with troops under him drawn from every nation in the empire, he yet possessed their confidence absolutely; and this in itself is a great merit. The numerous grave and never-ending difficulties against which he had to contend will never, in all probability, be made known, still less will the Prussians ever willingly admit how largely they were indebted to their vast and perfect system of espionage for their rapid success; but it is my own conviction that if the secret history of that war, especially in the beginning, were unfolded, BENEDEK would be considered as great a General as TODTLEBEN was commonly supposed to be after the Crimea; the one had to bear the blame really due alike to those who commanded him and to those whom he endeavored to command, whereas the other reaped the exclusive credit which ought in justice to have been shared by others. After the war with Prussia had commenced, I had an opportunity of conversing with an Austrian officer who had been an old comrade of mine in the Jagers, and he said: "Whichever way matters go this time, we are convinced that we are in good hands, for BENEDEK is our Commander-in-Chief, and he is a man of action and no boaster." The least intelligent and reliable portion of the Austrian army was committed to his care, and he was sent to fight on ground with which he was but little if at all acquainted; whereas the line of the Italian battle-fields was as well known to him as his playground is to a schoolboy. Moreover, the troops kept in Italy were chiefly Germans, and they were the very flower of our army; they were intelligent, brave, steady soldiers, dogged fighters, hating bitterly the Prussians and adoring BENEDEK. Yet these men were reserved, in order to win for the Archduke ALBERT an easy victory. It was a terrible mistake to send the best army against the least formidable foe; for, whatever the qualities of the Italians may be, they can bear no sort of comparison with the Prussians as soldiers. The self-indulgent, dilatory conduct of Count CLAM-GALLAS is a matter of notoriety. Others were equally to blame; and I have heard that some of these haughty aristocrats openly reproached BENEDEK with being an innkeeper's son, and on that ground declined to obey orders. "What could BENEDEK do," the people vaguely asked, "when those others would not go where they were told?" Yet even after defeat, his last action was that of a gentleman of chivalrous honor and noble heart, for he begged of the Emperor that others should not suffer, but that he alone should bear the burden of ruin and disaster, so that the prestige and credit of the Austrian army should be saved, if that might still be.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

PARSLEY PEEL.—In PEEL's private house, experiments, though of a homelier sort, were also carried on. On one occasion, we are told, the manufacturer himself was working in the kitchen, designing patterns and planning how best to print them off, when his little daughter ran off to the herb garden and brought back a sprig of parsley. With a child's eloquence she pointed out its beauty and begged him to use it as a pattern. The hint was promptly acted upon. A pewter dinner-plate was at once taken down from the dresser, and father and daughter between them roughly sketched a figure of the leaf, which served for a first experiment. It was soon copied and improved upon. NANCY's pattern, as it was known in the family, became a favorite among calico-buyers, and because of it the father obtained the nickname, throughout Lancashire, of Parsley PEEL.—"*Old Robert Peel at Blackburne*," *in English Merchants. By H. S. Fox Bourne.*

AN ENGLISH TORY.—Lord CRANBOURNE is a man of sufficient mark to be known by American readers. He is destined to play a prominent part in English politics, alike from the accident of his birth and from his capacity. If he should remain long enough in the House of Commons, there is no man more likely to succeed Mr. DISRAELI in the leadership of the Tories; but he is heir to the Marquisate of Salisbury and his father is very old, so that the Viscount is more likely to rule in the Lords. In person Lord CRANBOURNE is a tall and heavy man, with a large head, bald on the crown, and has a restless manner, which is irritating to opponents. Last year he fastened himself upon Mr. GLADSTONE and was exceedingly ungentlemanly in his acts. While Mr. GLADSTONE was speaking, this polished Viscount would lean forward, drumming his hands on his knees, rudely laughing at places where a laugh was an insult, and sneering where a sneer was like a blow. When he spoke, he did not stand at the side of the bench, but stepped out to the body of the floor, and with an increased stoop in his shoulders, perfectly self-possessed, pointed his finger at Mr. GLADSTONE, and hurled at him words which seemed steeped in corrosive acid. This year he has put off all such delights, and with the responsibilities of office upon him has avoided party fencing, and indeed by his treatment of India questions has won applause from the Radicals whom he so cordially detests.—*London Letter in Boston Advertiser.*

POMPEY THE GREAT.—He was neither a bad nor an incapable man, but a man thoroughly ordinary, created by nature to be a good sergeant, called by circumstances to be a General and statesman. An intelligent, brave and experienced, thoroughly excellent soldier, he was still, even in his military capacity, without trace of any higher gifts. It was characteristic of him as a General as well as in other respects to set to work with a caution bordering on timidity, and if possible, to give the decisive blow only when he had established an immense superiority over his opponent. * * * In the tumult of battle he faced the enemy fearlessly; in civil life he was a shy man, whose cheek flushed on the slightest occasion; he spoke in public not without embarrassment, and generally was angular stiff and awkward in intercourse. For nothing was he less qualified than for a statesman. Uncertain as to his aims, unskillful in the choice of his means, alike in little and great matters, short-sighted and helpless, he was wont to conceal his irresolution and indecision under a solemn silence, and when he thought to play a subtle game, simply to deceive himself with the belief that he was deceiving others.—*Mommsen's Rome.*

MR. WALPOLE, M. P.—A member of the Cabinet whose name you must constantly see in our Parliamentary reports, Mr. WALPOLE, has this session had a good deal of work as Home Secretary on his hands, and has been the subject of considerable ridicule. For my part I have a sincere regard for this kind-hearted scholarly old Tory, though I think he is rather less fitted for the particular post which he holds than Dominie SAMPSON. He is the type of the intensely respectable university don. He sits, indeed, for Cambridge University, and on all points of learning is a creditable authority. But his mild eyes, hook nose, credulous trusting smile and thin gray hair have suggestions of feminineness fatal to a statesman. Disliking to be rude to a man I respect, I must say, nevertheless, that he greatly resembles in his official capacity a good-hearted old woman. When the mob were breaking into Hyde Park, and London seemed on the eve of a riot, poor Mr. WALPOLE was unnerved, and shed tears and sobbed while receiving a deputation of the workingmen. I honor him for that emotion. Those tears will weigh down in the scales of Heaven all the threats of such Home Secretaries as would not have hesitated to order the military to disperse the crowds by bullet and by sword; but I cannot help acknowledging that a Home Secretary must be made of sterner stuff.—*London Letter in Boston Advertiser.*

CATO THE SENATOR.—CATO was anything but a great man, but with all that shortsightedness, that perversity, that dry prolixity and those spurious phrases which have stamped him, for his own and for all time, as the ideal of unreflecting republicanism, and the favorite of all who make it their hobby, he was yet the man who honorably and courageously defended in the last struggles the great system doomed to destruction. It only elevates the deep and tragic significance of his death that he was himself a fool in truth, it is just because Don Quixote is a fool that he is a tragic feature. It is an affecting fact that on that world stage on which so many great and wise men have moved and acted the fool was destined to give the epilogue. His greatest title to respect is the involuntary homage which CÆSAR rendered to him when he made an exception to the contemptuous clemency with which he was wont to treat his opponents, Pompeians, as well as republicans, in the case of CATO alone.—*Mommsen's Rome.*

A GRUFF OLD SOLDIER.—There was an old officer who formerly commanded a regiment of cavalry, an excellent and enthusiastic soldier, who had risen from the ranks and understood the service thoroughly down to the most minute details. He was, however, very rough and outspoken, and having served most of his time in secluded districts of Hungary there had been small opportunity for him to grow more civilized or refined by frequenting good society. One unlucky day the whole regiment was assembled for drill. Somehow everything went wrong; each man tried his utmost, but to no avail; first one mischance and then another occurred, until the fiery old Colonel could stand it no longer; so sheathing his sword, he gave the staff officers orders to march their divisions home, and in a state of desperate indignation rode off the ground, saying to the officers as he did so—"Go to h—, gentlemen and—." The rest of the sentence must be suppressed, as it cannot be given in English in its native simplicity. Now his voice was loud and strong, and whenever he gave the word of command it was heard by each man far and near. The last order appeared to the officers to have been given with unusual distinctness. Such an insult could not be submitted to by officers of the imperial army without degradation, and it was instantly agreed to complain to the General through the Colonel and obtain full and ample redress. In fact the officers were unanimously of opinion that the Colonel must be made to resign. Accordingly two of each rank were selected to form a deputation, and, headed by the Lieutenant-Colonel, they appeared at the Colonel's quarters, and demanded to be conducted by him to the General of Division, there, as they freely informed him, to complain of the questionable order they had received from their commandant.

"Very good, gentlemen," the Colonel replied; "but, Adjutant, turn to page —, paragraph —, of the Articles of War, and read it aloud for the benefit of my officers." The Adjutant obeyed, and read as follows: "Should an inferior consider that an order issued by a superior is unjust, he must first obey the order, and then only will he have a right to complain: otherwise he will be guilty of a breach of discipline."

"First obey the order and then complain," repeated the Colonel. "Gentlemen, have you obeyed my order?" The officers understood their position at once, and saw that the Colonel, availing himself of his accurate knowledge of the military regulations, had what is vulgarly called "planted" them. Accordingly they immediately prepared to leave the room, but to the relief of all parties the Colonel at once made a very full apology. "He was," he said, "a rough old Hussar, whose tongue too often outran his discretion; that he regretted sincerely the expression which had escaped him, and trusted that his officers would not consider it derogatory to their dignity to accept his excuses." Of course, this frank appeal was not made in vain; the matter was at once arranged, but it was for long a standing joke against the —— Hussars.—*An English Cadet in the Austrian Service.*

THE AGE OF STEAM.—A fine old English gentleman, seeing the numerous large advertisements which adorn the metropolis, remarked with joy that the days of *posting* had returned.

A Block on the (Reform) Line

SUPERINTENDENT BULL.—Come look alive! I *must* have the rail cleared. There are no end of trains due.

JOHNNY RUSSELL.—It's my job, Sir, if you please.

JOHN BRIGHT.—*His* job! Best leave it to me and my mates.

BEN DIZZY.—Our gang'll manage it, if you'll lend a hand, BILL GLADSTONE.—*Punch.*

Dr. THEODORE G. WORMLEY, of Columbus, has been appointed State Commissioner of Gas and Gas-Metres by Gov. COX, of Ohio.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1867.

In justice to the weather, which I have abused in my previous correspondence, I must admit that it cannot be excelled. For the past two weeks it has been perfectly delightful—a strong northerly wind has dried up the roads, and the bright sunshine has made people feel cheerful and happy.

I have always noticed that at no season of the year can those gentlemen who live by their wits and borrowing small sums, do so good a business as the first clear up after a long rain. The sun comes out warm and the atmosphere is balmy and soft, one feels such a relief and on good terms with all man and even woman kind; then is the time for bummer gentlemen to strike, and, to do them justice, they have a quickness of perception and handiness for time and circumstance that is very creditable, and they do a fine business for a few days until pleasant weather gets to be an old story, and while the spirit is upon them people are ready for trade and enterprise. February is the month to sell real estate. If you want to buy do so in the midst of the rainy season or at the close of the Summer when the winds blow hardest and the dust and sand are liveliest. As proof I can mention that more property has changed hands during this month, so far, than the aggregate of the previous three. In my last I quoted some heavy sales, but the fever has run higher since and people seem to be crazy. A sale was made yesterday of a piece of property on Market-street, near Sixth, 75x160, for $60,000 cash. Five years ago it would not have brought more than $7,500, and so we go. Out at the Mission they are selling at the rate of $10,000 per 50 vara, (137½ feet square.) A few years ago the same land could have been purchased for $100 per acre. It is a good time to sell.

BEN HOLLADAY leaves to-morrow in the steamer *Oriflamme*, on a trip down the coast as far as Mazatlan, touching at Cape Saint Lucas and Guaymas, and on the upward trip stops in at Magdalena Bay. The trip is to be one of exploration, at the same time one of pleasure. HOLLADAY has invited forty of our prominent merchants to accompany him—takes a band of music and plenty everything to make the voyage delightful. It is yachting in style, but at the same time the object is to make a thorough exploration of the resources of the coast below, of which we know but little. Guaymas is undoubtedly destined to be an important port on the Pacific, and will some day be the terminus of a Southern railroad, and it is worth looking after. We should own it. Cape St. Lucas is another important point, and Magdalena Bay, which is really an inland sea, is said to be splendid whaling ground—abounding in great varieties of fish, turtle, &c. It is little known except to masters of whaling ships. It must eventually be an important point from which to ship the rich copper and silver ores of Lower California, and the result of this trip may be the establishment of a touching point for the steamers of the Mexican Steam Line, and the explorations on this trip of the *Oriflamme* may lead to a great increase of business for the line.

At the present time there is strong opposition on the Oregon route, and the fare to Portland when both lines send a steamer on the same day is often as low as $2, and they have brought down passengers as low as 50 cents. It is a three day's voyage and a rough one, which is the salvation of the companies, for the passengers don't eat anything as the voyage occupies just about the time it requires to get everybody dreadfully sick without the recovery of an appetite. Passengers on that route can get sicker for their money than any I know of except on the English Channel where you loosen the soles of your boots.

We see an advertisement that the Telegraph Company overland have reduced the tariff about 25 per cent. If they would reduce it 50, it would help us. They have carried it with a high hand and have been altogether too independent. Heretofore if you sent a message, you were required to pay in advance, in coin, and if your message failed to reach they never refund—they say they have no control over the other end and neither give you satisfaction nor your money back. An opposition is what is wanted. If the price was reduced to about $4 for ten words their receipts would more than double, people could keep up a correspondence with their friends and families in the East on the wires; now it is too expensive to inquire how the baby is—those brief samples of humanity are expensive enough anyhow. One trouble would be to get any fond mother to confine her answer to the limit, for what woman can be shut off with two words. She would want to enumerate the number of teeth little Johnny had produced and express an opinion on his cramp or colic. Cheap telegraphing to the East is what we want but don't get, even with the slight reduction of which they make such a merit.

The improvements going on around the city bring to light strange things. All sorts of merchandise that was not worth storage in early days is turned up, and now and then the bones of a pioneer. The other day some men digging a trench for gas pipes brought up the bones of a man who was probably buried unhonored and unknown. Some poor woman has probably sought tidings of him in vain, and may yet be hoping for his return to his sorrowing wife and fatherless children. Many a poor fellow has met with a similar fate, and those who loved him wonder why he never writes. They watch and hope until the heart grows sick with waiting for the long lost who will never come again.

A paper is being circulated to obtain funds for the purpose of erecting a handsome monument over the remains of the poet EDWARD POLLOCK, whose grave is now unmarked by even a plain slab. He was a man of fine genius and great literary attainments, and many of his poems stand unrivaled by those of any American poet of the present day.

I see by the telegraphic dispatches that the Secretary of the British Legation at the City of Mexico says that the Americans have expended $2,000,000 on the mines of Mexico, but owing to their deficiency in experience and false returns to effect the prices of stock in San Francisco and New-York, no reliable information on the subject can be obtained. The honorable Secretary comes precious near making an egregious (H) ass of himself. In the first place, the Americans have expended no such amount of money on the mines of Mexico. They did not have it to spend. Again, no stock of Mexican mines has ever, I think, been on the market in New-York, not publicly, at any rate. And thirdly, the only returns we ever got from those mines were the drafts on us for expenses, and there was no fiction there—it would have been a blessed thing if there had been; but it was stern reality. The Irish dividends (assessments) have been *very* reliable. Ask the author of *Fifth Lank* what his experience has been. He can a tale unfold on that point to make hardened sinners weep; and he will do it, too, if you start him once, for that was the rock upon which he split.

THE IRISH AND CHINESE.

We have had a riot—not a very serious affair, but might have been, if the material had held out. The gentlemen from land that "shall be free" (I would like to see a land free enough to meet their extremely liberal views on that head,) not content with all the labor they could do at good wages must set out to drive off all the Chinese laborers employed on the work of grading the lots of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. There were only a couple of dozen, and two hundred brave Fenians surrounded the poor helpless creatures, and beat them shamefully, left some for dead—tore down and burned their houses, destroyed their provisions and then took up their line of march to the ropewalk on the Patrero, to do the same there, but fortunately the alarm was given, and the Chinamen escaped, except one poor old rag-picker, whom they set upon and nearly killed. The conduct of this body of free and enlightened citizens and good voters was only equalled by that of the contractors who knowing the rowdies were coming, run away themselves, and left the poor Celestials to their fate, when they might have given them warning in time to have enabled them to escape. It being near primary election, of course nothing will be done with the rioters, and we are obliged to stand by and be told we shall not employ only such labor as these sovereigns dictate.

It is a precious free country we live in, when a foreign element takes charge of it entirely, and tells us what we may or may not do. We cry out for cheap labor. There are many enterprises on foot that can only be developed by cheap labor, and without which would not be undertaken. All these must stop, forsooth, because our masters—our blessed adopted citizens—dictate to whom we shall pay our money. On Chinese labor depends the prosperity, in a great measure, of California. We have set out to kill the goose from which we expect golden eggs. We afford no protection to this most quiet and inoffensive class; suffer them to be maltreated, robbed and murdered with impunity, and then make a great outcry about the want of cheap labor to develop our mineral resources, and are indignant that the Chinese set their faces against our obtaining a foothold in their country. From John Chinaman's experience of us, it is not to be wondered at that they want to keep us out. They have seen enough of us, and can't be blamed for not wanting to cultivate any closer acquaintance. We blow a great deal about our steam lines to encourage emigration from China, and after getting their money for bringing them here, proceed to knock their heads off. When John is allowed a vote he will be more valuable, and be "a man and a bretherin." If one man is as good as another, (and Chinamen are, for they are peaceable and inoffensive,) why should partiality be shown to him when taxes are collected? He is a bretherin then, sure, and they never overlook poor John, and they probably appreciate the compliment, but, as the Dutchman said about honesty, "It might pe de pest policy, but it kept a man tam poor."

We are a wonderful people, we are, and consistency is a jewel that even army contractors' wives don't often stumble on in our country. Don't think you can find it at JOHN READ'S, nor BALL & BLACK'S. We think we can hold ourselves out at arm's length by the slack of our inexpressibles, but I don't think we can, even though you can't find ten men in a hundred that won't bet you it can be done.

The political cauldron bubbles away, and the cooks are busy around it, thrusting in a long fork occasionally to see how it is cooking, while hungry aspirants crowd around waiting for their spoonfull.

Since my last programme CALEB T. FAY, late Collector of Internal Revenue, has been put forward as a candidate (Union) for Governor by a certain clique, but this is all a mere feint, and is done to damage the chances of GORHAM, who it is expected will run strongly with the "boys." FAY being an unexceptionable man and well known in the city, should create a division from GRAHAM, and then when the primary election nominations have been carried and he has divided the vote, he will abdicate and throw his strength in favor of BIDWELL, who is really the strong man. The Custom-house goes for GORHAM, and it is a heavy influence.

The owners of property on Mission Bay or as it is called the Mission Bay interest, a company who have jumped the whole overflowed front, will make a strong effort to defeat Attorney-General MCCULLOUGH and run C. T. WHEELER for Senator from Uba county, as MCCULLOUGH fought them strongly on their application for a State patent to these overflowed lands, and prevented their getting it.

If HAYWARD declines the democratic nomination, either Col. HOGE, who formerly represented the Galena District, in Illinois, or EUGENE CASSIDY will be nominated. The forces are being marshaled for the fight and it will be a fierce one, for they are of course all fighting for the first great and governing principle—the pocket—in comparison with which patriotism don't stand much show and might as well go a fishing. Talk about our sires and our country, our firesides and Liberty—all bosh; the almighty dollar is the thing and we are all "on it."

PODGERS.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Wednesday, March 13, 1867.

There seems to be some truth in the report that a force of volunteers would be called out for active service on the frontier, for it is known that orders have been received by one or more battalions to hold themselves in readiness to depart at short notice, and it is said that a battalion actually left yesterday, in the direction of Thorold. The Fenians are not the cause of this call, for it is understood that every volunteer battalion in the Province will be called upon to do frontier duty, as was the case last year, in order that they may be better prepared for any emergency that may arise. The men, it is supposed, will be required to put in their eight days of annual drill at the front. No other reason is assigned for the call, and it has now become customary for a portion, at least, of the volunteers to go to the front every Spring, since the Southern raid upon St. Albans. The Government have had no intimation of an expected raid, as some say; nor is it at all probable that any raid will be attempted.

THE POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

The two parties hitherto known as Reformers and Conservatives, have entered on the struggle for power and place under the new dominion shortly to be established here, and a fierce one it is likely to be, unless something turns up soon to abate the ardor of the contestants. The constituencies are alive with excitement already, and in very many of them, the candidates are designated by party names. A few nights since there was a grand political demonstration at Brampton, about twenty miles west of this, in honor of the present representative of the county of Peel, Hon. JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON, at which the views of the party he is associated with were fully and openly declared. The gathering was a large one. Mr. CAMERON is one of the ablest political speakers in the Province, and on this occasion did his best.

Mr. R. A. HARRISON, the most rising man in the legal profession of Upper Canada, and a candidate for Parliament, too, followed Mr. CAMERON, and borrowed from Mr. MCGEE in denouncing the United States. Speaking of the Confederation scheme, he said "we started with a population not greater than the United States had when they severed the tie with England, and not with our mother's ill-will, but her blessing. We started free of the foul stain of Slavery, and we had no apple of discord among us to rend our union. We should make as much progress in ten years as our neighbors had made in twenty; and above all, we started with a respect for law and order which we feared our neighbors did not possess. We should have strength of government combined with wisdom; a Government far superior to that of the neighboring republic. While progressive we should be conservative. We would never allow the thief to elect the Judge. We should profit by experience and avoid the rocks which have threatened, and still threaten their national existence. We should appear to the view of the world side by side with the great republic, a people as great, a people as enterprising, a people as intelligent as they are, who could govern themselves without being governed by the worst of themselves." This wonderful eulogy was cheered to the very echo, and Mr. HARRISON no doubt imagines that he made a decided hit in his first political speech, for it was his first effort of the kind; and many were exceedingly dubious as to his party leaning prior to his appearance at Brampton. In order that there might be no mistake, however, he declared himself an out and out Conservative. Mr. HARRISON is an Alderman in our City Council for the first time this year. He is comparatively a young man, having studied the great part of his profession in the office of Attorney-General MACDONALD since 1854. The Peel demonstration is looked upon as a telling affair for the party getting it up. But strangely enough there were many Reformers present, some of whom pledged themselves to Mr. CAMERON, who stands a fair chance of being elected without opposition this time.

Canvassing has begun in some of the constituencies, and there is rather a lively time. The cry of loyalty has been raised by one set, and that of "no corruption" by another. "No annexation" is very curiously among the cries, although nobody ever thinks of such a thing just now.

DR. NAPHEGYI.

If the TIMES is correct in the supposition that the Dr. NAPHEGYI, or HAPHEGYI, mentioned in its columns recently, is the same person who called himself the Secretary of KOSSUTH, then he must be the same individual who figured somewhat prominently in this Province a few years ago, in connection with the manufacture of beet-root sugar. He obtained the confidence of several influential parties and settled down in the village of Paris, which is on the line of the Great Western Railway, and, putting up a factory upon promises to pay, went into the manufacture of sugar. He certainly exhibited specimens of the sugar, but they were not considered genuine. After a short career he suddenly disappeared, leaving behind a number of persons who had been deluded into giving assistance toward this sugar-mill, which consumed an immense quantity of beets bought upon trust. The whole affair was a sorry imposition, and Dr. NAPHEGYI has ever since been lost to view. He is a man of small stature and exceedingly shrewd. At that time he spoke English very imperfectly, and has probably learned by this time to speak it quite fluently.

PROBABLE RETURN OF LORD MONCK.

It is now very currently reported that Lord MONCK will return to assume the Governor-Generalship of the Dominion of Canada, and the rumor is very generally credited. No man would be more welcome to the people of this section of the Province, for he has endeared himself to them by his uniform kind and liberal conduct in administering the Government. One reason why he may have been selected for another term, his first having just ended, may be the share he has had in the bringing about of the union scheme. It is now known that Lord MONCK was the first to start the project. When the Tache-Macdonald Administration was defeated, Lord MONCK suggested the propriety of a coalition, with the object of carrying out confederation, and after much coaxing induced Mr. BROWN to take hold of the matter and assist the Ministry in the work. The result was, his ingress into the Government and the ultimate adoption of the scheme. Preparations are certainly being made for the reception of some one, either as Governor or Viceroy, for the fine residence of Rideau Hall, in the vicinity of Ottawa, is being refitted in splendid style.

THE PROGRESS OF CONFEDERATION.

Every one seems to accept it as a foregone conclusion that the confederation scheme is certain to be accomplished, but there is no word yet of the bill having come out of Committee in the House of Commons. The supplementary bill guaranteeing a loan for the construction of the Inter-colonial Railroad is down for some day this week, and there can be little doubt that both will have passed before the end of this month. While, however, all and sundry appear to accept the measure as one eminently suited to the purpose of uniting the Provinces, an opposition is threatened by the gentlemen who took so much trouble in going to England to oppose the scheme. Messrs. HOWE and ARMAND, of Nova Scotia, have not been listened to in England, therefore they have decided "to carry the war into Africa," and will oppose confederation in Canada by first getting themselves elected to the House of Commons, and then taking their stand against the carrying out of the provisions of the scheme. What success they are likely to meet with may be imagined when it is known that the Legislature of Nova Scotia is almost entirely in favor of the scheme; besides, both were rejected at the polls not long since. Mr. HOWE, it is said, declares his intention of becoming an advocate of annexation in preference to confederation. That can hardly be possible after the declaration he made at Detroit some eighteen months since.

PERHAPS ONLY A RUMOR.

It is stated upon what is considered good authority that Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Commissioner of Crown Lands, has ordered an exploration and survey of the head waters of the Ottawa and other parts on the north side of that river, evidently with the view to settlement. Why such a work should be undertaken at this particular juncture it is difficult to understand, as the accomplishment of confederation is just at hand, when each Province will have to undertake its own development. If done now, of course the cost will have to come out of the general fund. The matter has a strange look about it, and some explanation will have to be given with regard to it. Possibly it is only a rumor.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ELECTIONS.

There has been a general election in Prince Edward Island, but the result does not show anything more favorable to confederation. All the candidates favorable to union, however, were elected, thus showing that more might have been if they had come forward. The question is rather an awkward one for the island, as certain claims must be got rid of before it can go into the union; hence the demand for $800,000 as the price of its yielding to confederation. Its absorption in the union is only a question of time, for it will be compelled to ask for admission into the confederation ere many years pass away, on account of the position it will occupy in being cut off from the rest of the world.

W. G.

WHARFAGE IN NEW-YORK.

Much has been written on the inadequate system of constructing wharves for the City, but nevertheless the system has not been without some advantages; the cost to construct has been little, and therefore the port charges to shippers have been trifling in comparison with the heavy charges of almost every other large port; the wooden wharves placed parallel to each other have permitted the utilization of every foot of space for vessels to lay alongside.

If, topographically, New-York were similar to other large towns, so often quoted as examples, where hundreds of acres of dry land have been converted into basins and docks, she would long since have been provided with like facilities for her commerce; but the few hundred feet that intervenes between the shore and the boundary line of the Commissioners is all the space available.

Liverpool, Bristol, London, and other ports have excavated on dry land; New-York must make her wharves in deep water.

The time is probably at hand when the system of building temporary wharves at a small cost will be given up for a more permanent one, but as this involves a much greater outlay, there arises two questions which materially affect the mercantile interest of this City.

HOW A CHANGE OF SYSTEM MAY AFFECT THE MERCANTILE INTERESTS.

1. Can the 152 wharves of the City, or a portion of them, be replaced by permanent structures and yield a reasonable return on the cost without resorting to onerous dues very greatly in excess of those now paid on the cargoes of vessels discharged or loaded at the wharves?

2. Will the new system afford greater facilities for loading and unloading vessels, so that as the commerce of the port increases they shall not be driven elsewhere for lack of accommodation?

An affirmative to both the above will be shown.

SPACE FOR SHIPPING.

As there is no space that can be taken from the land, and the Legislature has prohibited the further extension of the wharves into the stream, no opportunity is afforded to change the dimensions of the wharves, it would be impolitic to make them broader, as fewer wharves could then be made, and consequently there would be less length for vessels to lay alongside. In the North River the water is about twenty feet deep, with twenty feet depth of mud overlaying the natural bed. In the East River, the depth of water is twenty to thirty feet, and the mud about ten feet.

STABLE FOUNDATION THE MAIN CONSIDERATION.

For structures proposed to be erected in deep water, the first and main consideration is the manner of making the foundations; on this the stability of the structure depends; they must be placed so deep as to be beyond the possibility of injury by the action of the current, change of channel, or deepening by dredging; of the necessary strength to sustain the loading of the superstructure, and possessing solidity and inertia to resist any amount of lateral pressure which by accident they may be subjected to, such as a collision with a large vessel moving with considerable headway, or the pressure of accumulated ice.

DEPTH OF FOUNDATION AND HEIGHT OF SUPPORTS.

The bases of the supports of a permanent wharf should penetrate at least 20 feet into the bed of the river, unless rock be sooner reached. They must be, therefore, 60 feet in vertical height; namely, 20 feet in water, 20 feet in mud, and 20 feet into the bed of the river. That no reliable structure can be made in the rivers without a deep foundation is clearly indicated by the various positions of the heavy stone cribs of the great portion of the present wharves. They have settled in all degrees of slant; sometimes one end has subsided completely under water, while the other is proportionately elevated.

MODES HITHERTO IN USE FOR MAKING FOUNDATIONS.

For the understanding of the plan to be described, it may be as well to refer to the ordinary mode of making foundations in deep water. The system of cofferdams by inclosing a space between two rows of sheet piling, the interior being cleared the masonry is laid, but the expense and uncertainty attending this system precludes its use.

By driving piles and cutting them off under water to the level of the bottom, and lowering the masonry on them by means of screws; or by building the masonry within caissons, and gradually sinking them, this is an economical mode of construction in fresh water; but in a strong tidal current of salt water, should the action of the current expose the wooden piles, they would in a short time be destroyed by the action of the terredo worm.

By dredging out the bottom, and filling the space with concrete, but the depth of water, and the yielding character of the soil, as before shown, render it very improbable that the dredge could reach to a reliable depth. The points of the piles at the end of the wharf of the Erie Railroad Company, foot of Duane-street, reach to a depth of 70 feet from the surface of the water.

HOLLOW IRON PILES AND PLANS PROPOSED.

The method of late years generally adopted, and which has been used by engineers in every quarter of the world, by which a foundation can certainly be made to any desired depth, is by sinking large iron cylinders, a system introduced in this country and patented by the writer hereof.

DESCRIPTION OF PLAN OF CONSTRUCTION.

Plans have been presented for making permanent wharves with warehouses to be sustained by iron cylinders six feet in diameter. A permanent foundation can be secured without presenting any great obstruction to the flow of the current. But the plan now submitted, while partaking of all the advantages claimed for the iron cylinders, will be incomparably cheaper to construct.

The accompanying drawings represent the plan and elevation of a wharf with warehouse thereon. The outer bulkhead is formed by sinking to any necessary depth two pairs of columns of granite masonry, 15 feet in diameter, opposite to each other, but 15 feet apart; the outline of the sides forming a square of 45 feet, each column covering an area of 176 square feet, 60 feet in height, and occupying the four angles of the square.

STRONG OUTER BULKHEAD NECESSARY.

These four columns connected with each other would sustain all the weight that they could possibly be loaded with, and probably resist all the lateral pressure they would ever be subjected to, but to guar against such accidents as detailed in the following paragraph:

"It is but a few years since, on the North River, a steamer coming in, and striving in a fog to find her proper pier, missed her direction, and though running at much less than half-speed, she came against a new pier in course of construction, and wouldn't stop, and didn't stop, and couldn't stop, and couldn't be stopped, till she had cut square through seventeen feet of solid timber, piles, beams, &c., and stone filling, and earth and gravel backing, from the bottom of the river to six feet above its surface in thickness. The only injury the steamer herself received was to rip a few planks off her bow, smash her cut-water and jack-staff, and rub the paint off her sides somewhat."

DESCRIPTION OF OUTER BULKHEAD.

The resistance to lateral pressure and the inertia of the mass may be increased by driving wooden piles over the area of the square of which the four columns of mansonry form the corners, and filling the spaces between the piles with concrete; to preserve the concrete from the wash of the tide the fronts of the spaces between the columns are faced with flag-stones or cast-iron

ECONOMICAL MODE OF CONSTRUCTING SOLID BLOCK.

In this manner can be economically constructed in a strong tidal current, a solid block composed of masonry, piling, concrete and iron, with foundations as deep, structure as massive and durable as the piers of the High Bridge, built within a coffer dam and costing hundreds of thousands of dollars.

DESCRIPTION OF LARGE GRANITE COLUMNS.

The outer and most exposed end of the wharf being thus solidly constructed, the work toward the shore is continued; in the inner pair of columns on that portion facing toward the shore, a deep groove is left in the masonry, extending from the top down the column about 15 feet; a like pair of columns, with grooves corresponding with those of the opposite, are sunk at a distance of fifty feet from centre to centre, if it is designed to build a warehouse above the floor of the wharf, but 115 if for an open wharf only. The wharf between these two columns is constituted of a balanced caisson, strongly made of wood or iron, and having solid projections its entire depth at each end, which fit into the grove in the masonry; through these the caisson is sunk to the level of the top of the columns, and is sustained on the base of the grooves. The arrangement is somewhat similar to the caisson across the river entrance of the Navy-yard dock at Brooklyn; but that is 50 feet in depth, reaching down to the floor of the dock, while this wharf caisson is only 15 feet in depth, permitting a free water way underneath it. By a series of these columns and caissons the wharf is completed.

ECONOMY AND DURABILITY.

These caissons, which form one of the novel features of this economical system of making wharves capable of sustaining warehouses above them, or for open piers, would, if properly constructed, last a very great length of time. They could be raised, put on the dry dock to be overhauled every few years, put back again or taken to some other wharf. There is another peculiar advantage to which I desire to direct special attention and to be understood. The aggregate length of the 152 wharves of the City, allowing 300 feet length to each, is 9 miles. Within a few years all or the greater part of these must be rebuilt. Many of those high up could not pay the interest on a permanent wharf, even if the dues were four times as great as they now are. There would be no return until business extended there, or the alternative must be a return to the old system of wooden wharves.

NOT ONLY A PLAN, BUT A GRADUATED SYSTEM FOR RECONSTRUCTING THE NINE MILES OF WHARFAGE OF THE CITY.

What is proposed is not only a wharf which will sustain a warehouse, and the cost be a profitable outlay and a public convenience in the crowded part of the port, but further, a graduated and progressive system, which may be adapted to the special wants of the locality. For instance, it is necessary up town to rebuild a wharf 400 feet long. An open wharf is built by a series of columns and caissons of 100 feet in length. Suppose in a few years the business has so increased that a warehouse built on the wharf would be a public convenience. To do this the caissons are floated out, another series of columns are placed between the first, and caissons only fifty feet in length are used, or iron girders. The long caissons displaced serve to make two small wharves, or to lengthen another, or to make a wharf of like length. Either in its turn may in like manner be converted into a wharf to sustain a warehouse. The space inside the caissons would be like the hold of a vessel, but with the advantage of being ventilated by the rise and fall of the tide in the balance chamber. The proportion of this space to the size of the caisson would be about the same as the large Dry Dock in the East River, if that were docked over, and which has stood for sixteen years without being out of the water. The available internal space of a wharf 500 feet long would be comprised in four compartments, each 35 by 80 feet, serving as storage space, and especially adapted for many kinds of produce and merchandise, for which an even temperature and ventilation is necessary, as the atmosphere would be changed by every rise and fall of the tide. The rental of these spaces would probably pay interest largely on the cost of construction; and, as already shown, an open wharf can readily be adapted to sustain a warehouse, which, by the economic system of construction, would pay a large percentage on the outlay.

The system already referred to of sinking large iron cylinders, does not admit of the use of cylinders so large as 15 feet in diameter. The expedients used to place these large masses of masonry on a deep foundation reduces very greatly the cost of material and labor, made of piling concrete masonry and but a few feet of their iron casting, the cost in comparison with a continuous cylinder of iron of the like length and diameter would be nearly two-thirds less.

This mode for reconstructing the many miles of wharves is economical, because they may be made principally of wood if desirable. They are durable as from the character of the construction they are little exposed to, and may be preserved from the destructive action of the water, resting on piers composed of stone, the only material whose durability in salt water is beyond question, and whose bases are sixty feet below; the method is further particulary adopted to the locality as it allows an almost uninterrupted flow of the current, a requisite strongly insisted on by every engineer, United States or otherwise, who has given the subject of the obstruction of the harbor his attention.

CHARLES PONTEZ.

STREET OPENINGS NEAR THE PARK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to notice your article in to-day's (Thursday's) TIMES in regard to the City Post-office, with which, so far as it relates to the site for a Post-office and the necessity for other improvements to follow, I fully concur, as also that the Park should be opened and cleared of trees and fences, and flagged so as to be made available for general traffic. But when you speak of opening Beekman-street through the Park and widening Ann-street to the East River, I am surprised, considering how near your editorial rooms are to both these localities.

If I am correctly informed the land proposed to be conveyed to the United States for a Post-office extends 320 feet from the foot or point of the Park on the south, and includes all the present fountain extending north of Beekman-street, and as regards Ann-street a glance at the map will show you that to attempt to widen that street to any sufficient capacity below Gold-street is hardly possible, on account of the narrow width of the blocks between Gold-street and the East River, and the question recurs with the Post-office located in the Park, as it should be, because it is by far the most suitable and central location to be had, what other improvements are necessary? Your neighbor of the *Herald* undertook about fifteen months since to carry all Broadway by a new Broadway, as he called it, in front of his building to Brooklyn, which attempt, for a number of very proper reasons failed. To widen Ann-street to William was well enough, but to destroy the entire block between William and Gold by an oblique cut, and then take fifty feet from the south side of Fulton-street, (one of the most valuable streets in the City as far as real estate is concerned,) from Gold to the East River, would have cost at least five millions of dollars, and have resulted in an unsightly thoroughfare, with four bends in the line from the East River to Broadway, beside increasing the travel and obstruction in Broadway below the Park, which is already too great. The City of Brooklyn is increasing very rapidly; it has already a population of nearly 400,000 persons, and will in a few, probably within the next twelve years, have a million, and all its railroads concentrate or terminate in some way at the Fulton Ferry, where the Union Ferry Company have spare dock facilities, while the dock facilities on the New-York side are quite inadequate. The Committee of the Legislature of the State for this Winter appointed to look into the condition of our ferries, have already reported that Brooklyn needs additional slips in New-York. Now Peck-slip is 150 feet wide, and is in a direct line from the south side of Spruce-street to Fulton Ferry slip in Brooklyn, which is the line of the front of the TIMES building; said line should be carried from Gold-street to the East River, through Ferry-street, making Spruce-street at least 100 feet wide from the Park to Peck-slip; and the Park also should be opened in a slight oblique with with this street, in a line with the City Hall and Chambers-street, and all the railroads coming down town should be made to pass through this Park plaza (opened and paved as you suggest) and Spruce-street, to widen, as proposed, Peck-slip to their depots, passing in their course to and from Brooklyn, first the Bowery, at Franklin-square, which is to be, in the future, the most important avenue in New-York; next, Gold-street, which should be widened and carried into Chambers-street, and so on to Broadway, through William and Chatham or Park-row. Ann-street should be widened to Gold-street, in connection with the widening and opening of Gold to Chambers-street. The whole property of the new Broadway, as yet a failure, and all the district between Beekman and Chambers, from the East River side of Broadway, would be very greatly increased in value, and thus open up what is most wanted, this portion of the City to commercial purposes, beside relieving Broadway where it most needs relief—from Fulton-street to the Park. About three-fourths of the travel from Brooklyn to-day, by Fulton Ferry, goes north, and has to pass the Park through the most crowded portion of Broadway. And this will constantly increase, and to widen Fulton, through Ann-street, as the *Herald* suggests, will only aggravate the difficulty in Broadway below and about the Park and proposed Post-office. What is wanted is to carry the increasing travel to the upper part of the City from Brooklyn by other routes in line with or more northerly than Fulton Ferry slip in Brooklyn. The Bowery and Chambers-street are wide and natural outlets for the relief of Broadway. So far as Brooklyn travel is concerned, the Bowery, from Franklin-square, in Pearl-street, should and will be in time the most valuable avenue in New-York, from the fact that it connects by an oblique line across New-York the two great cities of this one metropolis of the continent. The Bowery is the best adapted for tunneling of any street we have, is wider, and, unlike Broadway, there is no dip at Canal-street or rocky bed up town to contend with; but I reserve this thought for the future, not wishing to digress too far from my original purpose, which was a criticism of your very good article in the main about the proposed Post-office site in the Park and needed improvements in the neighborhood. The truth is, this subject of locomotion in and about New-York is the one most important subject of all others at this time, and with your leave I may recur to it again.

Very respectfully, yours, D. C. R.

Needed Street Openings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I thank you for giving your time and also space in your valuable journal for discussing the imperative necessity of doing something toward providing ways and means for improved locomotion in our City. When a merchant or manufacturer finds his business so increased that his present storehouse or factory is too small for his trade, if he be a thrifty and a wise man, he will either enlarge his store or build a new one of a size to meet his wants. Now this a positive fact, and has been for several years past, that the business of the lower part of our City has so outgrown our street accommodations for locomotion that thousands of dollars in time are thereby lost every week-day by our merchants and draymen. The lives and limbs of our pedestrians are also jeopardized. Indeed, the blocking up of our streets during working hours has become so bad that many of our merchants find it impossible to do their business with their usual and necessary dispatch; and unless some great improvement is made they will have to go where they can be better accommodated.

This great evil has been of long standing, and no doubt it would have been remedied before this time were it not for the great expense attending it. But as the necessity for relief has now become imperative, the cost should be disregarded and something effectual be done to remedy the evil and meet the wants especially of the lower part of the City. The question then is, what can or shall be done? I have no doubt there are many that can advise a better, and, perhaps, a less expensive mode of doing it than I can. However, the ways that I would suggest are:

In the first place to widen Nassau-street on the east side and make it seventy-five feet wide from the corner of Cedar-street to the corner of Spruce-street.

Secondly—To open and extend Beekman-street through the Park and connect it with Park-place.

Thirdly—To open and extend the Sixth-avenue from the point where the avenue unites with Carmine-street, and carry it through on a straight line to the corner of Broadway and Murray-street.

Fourthly—To make Trinity-place seventy-five feet wide and extend it to Battery-place, on the south, and to Fulton-street on the north.

Fifthly—To open and extend Albany-street on a straight line to Broadway.

I believe that if the improvement adopted by our Common Council, to open and extend Ann-street, had been carried through it would have been a great benefit to the City and worth all it would have cost.

I have ventured to address the above to you, seeing that you take a deep interest in the welfare of the City, and are desirous of having its growing wants for unimpeded locomotion fully met and supplied.

IMPROVEMENT.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1867.

An Evil to be Remedied—Danger at the Long Island Railroad Depot.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your earnest attention is called to the following matter which would seem to be of sufficient importance to engage your notice. As you are probably aware the trains of the Long Island and the Flushing Railroad Companies are due at the Hunter's Point Depot at precisely the same hour, and it is not unfrequently the case that the cars run side by side into the depot. The tracks of the respective roads are separated but a few feet from each other, and the spectacle is presented of two trains of cars coming into the same depot at the same time, upon tracks just far enough apart to prevent the two trains from colliding with each other. Wo be unto the luckless passenger who leaves the cars of the Flushing train and takes not the precaution to look behind him to guard against the stealthily and unsuspected approach of the Long Island train!! Almost every morning the lives of the passengers are endangered by this unpardonable conduct of the respective Companies.

The Long Island Company has another track which might be used without any difficulty. Without discussing the question as to who is responsible for this criminal indifference to the lives of the passengers on the Flushing train, it will be sufficient to say that now before any calamity has happened, something should be done to awaken the railroad managers to the responsibility, and to stop this dangerous practice. Yours, truly, A PASSENGER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chief-Justice Marshall—A Lively Sketch of the Man.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Times* gives the following:

"The late elevation to its place on the Washington Monument of a bronze statue purporting, as expressed on its plinth, to be a representation of Chief-Justice MARSHALL, has carried my memory back to a long time ago when the old chief was used to be before us in his own proper person daily. Though I was but a boy then, his person and appearance are before me as if I had seen him but yesterday. It was for several years his habit, during recess of his courts, directly after breakfast, to leave his house (corner of Marshall and Ninth streets) for a walk, call for old Mr. DANIEL CALL (his brother-in-law—they married sisters) and with him to take his exercise. Their usual route was along Eighth-street to Leigh (on which street I then lived,) and thence up to the Brook turnpike, and many times a long distance on that. It used to be related that on one occasion so engrossed did he and Mr. CALL become in some discussion or conversation which engaged them, that they found themselves at "Short Pump" (seven miles from this) before they woke up to the consideration of the length of their walk.

It is difficult to imagine a more total dissimilarity in personal appearance than that between Judge MARSHALL and Mr. CALL. The latter was a tall, large-boned man, stooping much. In walking his step was a stride, which was accompanied by an odd way of swaying his head from side to side. A long, old and old-fashioned green plaid cloak, fastened at the throat with a silver chain and hook, was his invariable wrapping. MARSHALL was always close to his right side. As well as I can remember, he was nearly if not quite six feet in height, very thin and as straight as a reed, his round, somewhat small head erect between his shoulders, his body encased in an old-fashioned, square-cut black coat, buttoned nearly to his throat; knee-breeches of same color, and stockings on a pair of decidedly thin legs. These, with low-quarter, buckled shoes, and a low-crowned, rather broad-brimmed hat stuck square on the top of his head, completed his attire. I never knew him to wear a cloak or any other extra wrapping. One thing I should remark, that as often as I have seen him I have no recollection of observing that his apparel was other than rusty. His clothes, it must be supposed, were sometimes new, but I never saw them thus. His carelessness about his dress was proverbial. He wore crape on his hat and arm from the day of his wife's death to that of his own. On one occasion I had an opportunity of getting a good look at him with his hat off. He was selecting some chickens from a cart near the Second Market, (which chickens, by the way, he afterwards carried home himself. He held the hat in his left, while he felt the chickens with his right hand. His spectacles were turned to the top of his head. His hair was still plentiful, grizzled and coming much over his forehead, (which was inclined to be low,) terminating behind in a small queue, or, as it was called, "a pig-tail." His face was much wrinkled; eyes dark or black, and as bright as diamonds; eyebrows full, but not over-hanging, and mouth very slightly compressed.

His whole expression gave me no idea of the stern Judge, but of the gentle, benevolent, warm-hearted, kindly, unassuming, honest man that he was. This slight and imperfect sketch will, perhaps, serve to bring the person of the good old chief before the mind's eye of many of your readers. I would like to ask them if they think the statue just erected on the square like him? When I am asked the question, I answer emphatically, No? It gives no idea of him as he was.

An Interview With the Queen of Madagascar.

From the Paterson, (N. J.,) Guardian, March 14.

Our friends will be glad to hear that Major FINKLEMEIR is well in his far off home. We have a letter from him and shall take the liberty of giving a short account of his visit to the Queen of Madagascar:

On the 19th of November, Mr FINKLEMEIR went on a Government order to see the Queen, in order to transact official business between the United States and Madagascar. The Queen was at the capital, Antanamarivo, and he reached the outer gates of the city on the 1st of December, having been carried on a sedan chair with sixteen stout negroes as the motive power, for four days, along the foot path through woods and over mountains, there being no carriage roads. The mountains they passed over were from 1,500 to 2,000 feet in height, and in some places it made one dizzy to look down.

He was often astonished at the sure-footedness of the men, as well as their perfect knowledge of the country so little marked by paths. The Government mail courier, by traveling day and night, goes this route in five days. When FINKLEMEIR arrived he gave the public minister notice of his arrival, and on the 2d of December he got permission to enter the city with his sixteen carriers, it having taken that number to carry him over the mountains, four at a time taking the sedan chair in which he was.

Before he entered the city, twelve officers of the Queen, in gala uniform, and one hundred soldiers, with a band of music, came out and took him into the capital. The Queen sent Mr. FINKLEMEIR a splendid horse to ride into the city, and an officer who spoke very good English accompanied the party. On entering the city thousands of people were out to see him and to witness the display. The band preceded him and a salute of seven guns was fired from the Queen's palace.

The palace of the Queen is 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, the capital being located on an elevated plateau. By the time Mr. FINKLEMEIR reached the city he was out of provisions, and had his sixteen men to feed; the Queen, however, sent him a fat ox for food, and the Chief Minister sent turkies, geese, chickens, lamb, onions, rice, potatoes and other things in abundance; so they fared well.

Next day the Queen sent to ask how he indured the fatigues of the journey and notified him that she would see him on the next Sunday, the 8th of December. On Sunday she sent an escort of palace officers to conduct him to the throne, where she sat in state with her Ministers around her, and large number of ladies and gentlemen, all in European costumes, the Queen wearing a white brocade with a Hammelyn cloak hanging from the shoulder. She arose and extended her hand for him to kiss as Mr. FINKLEMEIR entered, and he kissed her white kids according to Court etiquette. The Queen is about 50 years of age, quite tall and well educated and quite graceful.

Mr. FINKLEMEIR was astonished to see her skin what we in America would call white; and looking young for her age. Mr. FINKLEMEIR was next introduced to all the ministers and guests. A great deal of gold and embroidery was displayed in the court dresses of those present, and the display was really quite brilliant. After fifteen minutes he withdrew. The officers afterward told Mr. FINKLEMEIR that the Queen was very well pleased with his appearance. The Queen asked him during the interview if he had served in the late war in America, and if he had a family. The next day he dined with the Chief Minister per invitation.

The dinner took from 4 P. M. to 10 at night, and was given in a splendid hall, with a fine band of music playing before the forty guests. The dinner and wine could not be excelled even in Europe. The finest of china and silver sets adorned the table. Mr. FINKLEMEIR toasted the Queen in the American language, and the Chief Minister toasted the President and Secretary SEWARD.

Mr. FINKLEMEIR staid in the capital till the 8th of January, when he bade his adieu to the capital, and returned as he came.

The Death-Bed of President Lincoln.

LETTER FROM HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has written the following letter in reply to an inquiry as to the accuracy of the statement that he was not present at the death-bed of President LINCOLN, and that he was therefore unjustly assigned a place in the painting commemorating that event:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I have been surprised at the article going the rounds of the Press to which you draw my attention, which states that I was not at Mr. LINCOLN'S death-bed. The facts were published extensively at the time. I had a long interview with President LINCOLN on the morning of that sad day, at which he consented that Hon. W. A. HOWARD, of Michigan, who had been waiting in the ante-room, should be present, and at which Mr. LINCOLN discussed at some length the policy he intended to pursue in regard to the rebel leaders. He closed this deeply interesting conversation by urging me to accompany him to the theatre that night, which I could not do, as I expected to leave the city the next day, to prepare for my trip to California, and he then gave me a message to be delivered from him to the miners I might see on my journey. He insisted that I must return that evening, and see Mrs. LINCOLN and himself at the parlor of the White House before they went to the theatre, and before I should go to the residences of two of the Cabinet, with whom I was to have some conversation that night. I did so, walked with him to the door, and just as he was stepping into the carriage he gave me his last good-bye on earth, and his wishes for a pleasant journey, adding, in a sad and weary tone, that "he would be delighted to accompany me, but that his public duties chained him down here." Returning from the other interviews to my lodgings I heard, on Pennsylvania-avenue of his assassination, about ten minutes after the fatal shot was fired. I went immediately to the White House, and thence to the room where he was dying. From that time till 5 A. M. I was at his bedside. Mr. JOHNSON was also present, coming in about 11 P. M., and remaining there some time. At 5 o'clock, the Surgeon-General said that though the President had been utterly unconscious during the six or seven hours he had been there, he thought he might not expire till noon, his strong constitution giving way so slowly. Secretary MCCULLOCH, in company with myself and others, left at that hour, intending to return about 8 o'clock, but on the way back I learned that he had died a few minutes previously.

As you desired all the facts, I give them to you, though very much pressed for time by multiplied duties incident to the day. Yours, very truly,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The American Exiles to Mexico.

The New-Orleans *Crescent*, of the 7th inst., gives the following on the authority of Major JOHN EDWARDS, successor of Gov. ALLEN as editor of the *Mexican Times*, who had just arrived in the steamer *Cortes* at New-Orleans: "In Sonoro, Tamaulipas, Sinaloa, Michoacan and Puebla, the foreigners, in a body, have been proscribed and banished. There is no love for the people of the United States, and the only sympathy for them at all is because they are presumed to represent opposition to the French and to have expressed dislike to them.

The settlement at Cordova is among the things of the past. The departure of Gen. PRICE, which has been duly chronicled, will be followed by almost all who associated with him at Cordova.

Judge PERKINS has gone to Paris, France. Gov. HARRIS left two weeks since for Havana. Gen. SHELBY still remains in Cordova, and probably will remain for several months to come. He is still the same kind, generous, whole-souled man he ever was; and no one from the United States ever asked for bread and received a stone, or for a fish and received a serpent.

BEVERLY TUCKER, who is proscribed in the United States, recently traveled from San Luis Potosi to the City of Mexico, and was robbed five times. The first time they took his money, the second time his clothes, the third time they tried to get his money, but because he had none they struck him on the head with the sabre, and his son, who was with him, received a terrible wound just over the right temple, which came near putting an end to his sight, if not his life. The fourth time the stage in which he had taken passage, was attacked and robbed in the streets of the City of Mexico, and twenty leagues beyond, toward Vera Cruz, the stage was again stopped, and BEVERLY TUCKER was robbed for the fifth time.

Gov. T. C. REYNOLDS, of Missouri, will remain in the City of Mexico, and see the issue of affairs there. Gen. T. C. HINDMAN will leave in two weeks for the United States, where it is his intention to practice law in Memphis or engage in mercantile pursuits in New-York.

With the evacuation of Mexico by the French, the rest of the foreigners think it best to leave the country; and those of all nationalities are leaving as fast as steamers will bear them from Vera Cruz. The great idea in the Mexican mind is to get rid of foreigners, *nolens volens;* and whether it is the French this year, or the people of the United States the next, it makes but little difference to them.

A Michigan Boy Who Would Turn Pirate.

A boy in Comstock, Mich., becoming enamored of the sea, stole $18 and started off, but was arrested at Galesburgh. The Justice before whom he was tried pitied him, suspended sentence, took him to his own home and sent him to school. The ruling passion was strong, however, and he organized the "Thunder and Lightning Roarers of Galesburgh," comprising thirteen of his playmates, nightly drilled them in a barn, and laid a plan deep and dark to strike for blue water, there seize a ship and again enact the thrilling scenes depicted in the *Pirate's Own Book*. As arms and munitions of war, they had collected two revolvers and fourteen slung-shots, which were contained in two satchels and deposited in the wood-piles of the Michigan Central Railroad. Monday evening, the night chosen for the start of the grand expedition, proved to be stormy, cold and disagreeable, and the lads, with the exception of the Captain and Lieutenant, slunk up stairs to bed. The officers of the company, however, proved to be of sterner stuff, and appropriating the two revolvers and a slung-shot each, wended their way East. They have not been seen since; nor have a valuable gold watch and chain, the pride of the worthy Justice.

The Extra Session of the Vermont Legislature—Why it is Called.

Gov. DILLINGHAM in his proclamation calling a special session of the Vermont Legislature, to assemble March 27, states that he has been informed by petitions and representations from the people of the southwestern part of the State that the Troy and Boston Railroad—a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New-York—has since the 16th of January, 1866, without just cause, refused to connect, for the transportation of passengers or freight, with the Bennington and Rutland (formerly the Western Vermont) Railroad; that this refusal has deprived the inhabitants of that part of the State of direct railroad communication with the South and West, to the great damage and threatened ruin of their large manufacturing, commercial and agricultural interests; that the people of that portion of the State desire the legislation necessary to enable them to build a new railroad, which will give them within one year direct railroad communication South and West; that if they are obliged to wait for his legislation until the annual session of the General Assembly, the building of the proposed railroad will be deferred at least one year, and the interests already severely suffering will receive great, and in some cases irreparable injury; and that railroad and business interests in other parts of the State would be greatly benefited by legislation at this time.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

An Oregon reporter, by special invitation participated in the festivities of the Chinese celebration, in Portland, of their New-Year, and becoming somewhat "incoherent" in consequence, says: "Finding a very intelligent Chinese lady, we were made happy by the information that the proper name of the famous god, vulgarly called Josh, is "Quan-Di," which signifies a big god who lives in the house or temple; that the little gods are called "Too-Dee," signifying a god of lesser degree, who watches on the outside, "all same like a policeman." We found refreshments set out everywhere, which were offered gratis to all eaters; but whosoever indulged in a cup of tea was expected to leave a coin done up in a curious little bit of paper. We took no tea. For the benefit of housewives we give the names of some of the articles of pastry we found, together with the material of which it was made: Fun-Chi is a nice-looking, transparent, cringle-crangle pile of stuff, made of rice flour. Fo-Tchepe is crooked ribbons, made of bean flour paste, sweetened. Fru-Pin is another variety of Fun-Coi, an article we recommend as decidedly ornamental. Gum-Tchum is a Chinese root, licoriced. Hate-Tschum is an enchanting preparation of small mushrooms which grow in tea caddies at Canton. Fun-Hah is the root of a species of cane. Chi-Tee is a hollow globe, made up of rice flour paste and cooked in oil. Its appearance is particularly inviting. Tong-Quah is the general name for confectionery. Much other information of a valuable nature was vouchsafed us, but want of both room and time will prevent immediate publication."

A report on the Penitentiary to the Maryland Legislature gives a table showing the number of prisoners, white and colored, received from 1858 to the commencement of the present year. In 1861, the proportion in the Penitentiary was one negro prisoner to seventy-eight white prisoners; in 1866, there were 144 white prisoners to 320 colored; and the number of negro prisoners in 1866 was more than double the number of the same class in 1865. But previous to November, 1864, the date of the abolition of Slavery in the State, negro convicts were not sent to the Penitentiary, they were sold into Slavery as a punishment for crime. And even now negroes are sent to the Penitentiary for petty crimes for which no white man could be convicted.

A rowdy accosted a young lady in the street in Philadelphia early on Monday evening, seized her by the hand, and when she broke away from him dashed a vial of liquid caustic in her face. He then ran away, and the lady who at first supposed he had merely intended to frighten her, wiped off what she suppose to be water, and passed on her way. In a few minutes the caustic penetrated the cuticle, and began its course into the flesh. Since then the left eye has been so far dissolved that the sight is forever gone, and in her cheek great seams have been eaten. The police have searched in vain for the author of the outrage, and believe that the child was mistaken for some other person.

Bishop BAILEY has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy of the Diocese of Newark, calling their attention to the need of a proper Cathedral Church. He states that he purchased, last Summer, a large plot of ground on the South Park, facing up Broad-street, which, in the judgment of those who have seen it, is admirably suited for the purpose. But from necessity he was obliged to purchase it with borrowed money, and whether he will be able to retain it or not depends upon the clergy and people of the Diocese. He urges that a collection be taken in the churches of the Diocese on St. Patrick's Day to settle the question.

In 1850, the average size of ranches in California was 4,466 acres. In 1860, these ranches had been reduced to an average size of 466 acres. Since that time there has been a further reduction, so that the average now is rather below than above 300 acres. It may be further noted that the agricultural productions of the State have increased in nearly the same ratio that ranches have diminished in size. The smaller ones are bought and held for cultivation; more acres are brought under tillage, and more men engaged in husbandry.

The New-York State Temperance Society will hold its first quarterly meeting in Tweddle Hall, in Albany, on Wednesday and Thursday, March 20 and 21. All the various Orders of Temperance, and all Temperance Societies are invited each to send two delegates to this meeting. Invitations to address the meeting have been extended to Rev. Dr. CUYLER and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, of Brooklyn; Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts; Senator YATES, of Illinois, and Dr. CHARLES JEWETT, of Connecticut.

A Detroit merchant on Tuesday afternoon met a young man on one of the avenues of that city, whom he suspected of too great intimacy with his wife. Accordingly he drew his pistol and fired upon him, but without effect. The young man thereupon intrenched himself behind a pile of bricks and from it poured volley after volley into his assailant. The fire was too hot or the bricks too hard, and the attacking party retreated in disorder.

A Kansas editor, who has become excited on the subject of grasshoppers, says "the preponderance of opinion now runs in favor of the entire destructability of grasshopper eggs. The originality of opinions on this subject are more or less amusing, while the contrariety is almost as extensive as the grasshopper eggs. Our opinion is not good for much—we don't know anything about it."

Considerable stir has been made in Milwaukee, Wis., by the development of the fact that for the past few years the three per cent. drawback allowed upon taxes paid before the first of January, has been, except in a few instances, pocketed by the treasurer. Many tax-payers have called upon the treasurer, presented a bill for three per-cent. of the taxes they have paid, and had a prompt settlement.

A Maine paper tells the story of a farm laborer who, having scraped together $50, took it to his employer, with a request to take charge of it for him. A year after, the laborer went to a friend, to know what would be the interest on it, and being told, said: "Well, I wish you would lend me $3 for a day or two. My boss has been keeping $50 for me a year, and I want to pay him the interest for it."

The house and barn of JOHN C. STEWART, the most valuable in Farmington, Me., were burned on Tuesday morning, with eighteen head of cattle, grain, hay, &c. At about the same hour the barn of S. G. EATON, half a mile from Mr. STEWART'S, was burned, and all of Mr. EATON'S stock perished in the flames, including several horses and a full line of cattle.

The men arrested in Chicago, charged with the forgery of Buena Vista County (Iowa) Bonds, have all been discharged, the parties in Iowa interested having refused to come forward and prosecute, although they were telegraphed and written to by the police. Few doubt that a gigantic attempt at swindling was made, which in some instances may have succeeded.

In view of the progress of the Pacific Railroad the Government has removed the Quartermaster's office for the purchase of supplies for the far West from St. Louis to Chicago, and Gen MYERS has taken up his quarters there. It is presumed that the Commissary office also will shortly be transferred to the same city.

The next exhibition of the Indiana State Fair will be held at Terre Haute. Since the decision of the Board has been made known, Indianapolis has suddenly discovered that she wanted the Fair, and wanted it badly, and is indignant at the Board for locating the fair in what it is pleased to term a one-horse town on the western border.

The report of the liquor agent of Millbury, Mass., shows that last year, about the same amount of money was received by him for liquors for medicinal use as was appropriated by the town for educational purposes, and the citizens have voted unanimously to abolish the agency and to pour into the street all the liquor remaining unsold.

A Montreal paper expresses the opinion that the Madoc gold deposit has got the geologists into the worst scrape they have been in for half a century. A great deal of the precious metal occurs in lignite, an imperfect coal, in strings and scales; but it is very generally distributed, but chiefly where it ought not to be.

A gentleman who was attacked by a would-be assassin in Chicago, a few evenings since, owes his life to a newspaper. The knife went through two coats and struck the paper, which was folded compactly in his pocket. After passing through twelve folds of the paper the knife was stopped.

—TENNYSON'S new volume of poems, consisting of seven songs, illustrated by Mr. MILLAIS, and accompanied by A. S. SULLIVAN'S music, is to appear about Easter.

On March 9 the stock of cotton stored in Montgomery, Ala., was 8,983 bales. In Selma, March 2, there were [illegible] bales.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1867.

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The Bankrupt Law.

This important measure is published in full in the Semi-Weekly TIMES of March 5, and in the Weekly TIMES of March 9. Copies in wrappers ready for mailing may be procured in the Publication Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY

EUROPE.

Dispatches to last evening by Atlantic Telegraph state that a general uprising of Fenians is expected to occur to-day in Ireland. The Government is fully informed of the designs of the insurgents, and is believed to be able to suppress any outbreak that may take place. Large bodies of troops have been sent to Ireland, and many Fenians have been arrested in various parts of the island and committed for high treason.

Gen. CASTELNAU, LOUIS NAPOLEON'S special envoy to MAXIMILIAN, has returned to Paris. The *Moniteur* states that Marshal BAZAINE and the last of the French troops left Mexico on the 10th inst.

A partial settlement of the Eastern question has been made. The Turkish troops are to leave Belgrade, and the Ottoman Government will hereafter exercise only nominal authority in Servia. The Porte has consented to the return of the Cretan exiles.

The Spanish elections have resulted favorably for the Government.

CONGRESS.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced in the Senate yesterday a resolution directing the Committee on Retrenchment to make a minute examination into the methods adopted by the Treasury Department for printing bonds, notes and securities, and whether or not there has been any fraudulent issues made. Mr. CHANDLER reported a bill providing for an abatement of duties on damaged goods imported into the United States. The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill came up in Committee of the Whole, and various amendments were proposed and debated. The principal one, offered by Mr. HOWARD, changing the form of the oath to be administered to registered voters in the rebel States, compelling each one to swear that he was not disfranchised on any account, was, after a lengthy discussion, negatived. An amendment offered by Mr. EDMUNDS requiring that one-half of all the registered voters in each rebel State shall vote on the question of the ratification of the new State Constitutions, was agreed to. At 7:15, after having been discussed nearly the whole afternoon, the bill was reported to the House. Mr. DRAKE offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that after the voters shall have been registered they shall decide at an election whether or not a Constitutional Convention shall be held. Mr. HOWARD'S amendment in regard to the oath in the first section was agreed to. Other amendments were considered and acted upon, and the bill was passed.

The House was not in session.

GENERAL NEWS.

A number of men were engaged near Niagara in sawing cordwood with a circular-saw driven by horse-power. Too much motion was obtained and the saw burst, the fragments flying in all directions. Four men were injured—two, Maj. JOHN MCDONALD and JOHN BROWN seriously. The former had his adbomen torn open by the piece of saw which struck him, and BROWN was struck on the head. The bursting of the saw was owing to the fact that five consecutive teeth were broken out, thus destroying its balance.

The Auditor of the Canal Department of this State has completed the purchase of $1,500,000 of the canal 5 per cent. stocks, due in 1874, at 95 cents on the dollar. These purchases were made from the surplus in the Treasury of the Canal Debt Sinking Funds drawing only 4 per cent. interest; $1,000,000 of the stock is of the debt of 1846, and $500,000 of the debt of 1854. This transaction is a saving of $75,000 to the State.

A few days since the United States Circuit Court at Louisville gave a verdict against the City of Paducah, Ky., in favor of W. H. MCCLURG and others, or $56,000 damages in consequence of the seizure by the rebels of the steamboat *Sam Orr* at that city in 1861. The plaintiffs in the case have just signed an agreement, in consequence of which the verdict has been set aside, the plaintiffs taking judgment for the sum of $30,000.

Mr. HENRY PROBASCO, a Cincinnati gentleman, now in Europe, proposes to have made at Munich an elegant drinking fountain to present to the City of Cincinnati in the name of the late TYLER DAVIDSON. He asks the city to provide a place for its erection and to keep it in order. The fountain is to be cast in bronze, and patterned after one of the celebrated fountains of Munich, and will cost $50,000.

A Boston gentleman who had accumulated $78 in fractional currency, carried it to the Sub-Treasury to be redeemed, and on calling for it was surprised to find of this amount $25 was counterfeit. Another gentleman, who is an expert in such matters, handed in $1,700, and only 25 cents were thrown out.

Gen. JOSEPH MARKLE died, yesterday, at Pittsburgh, aged 92 years. He was a prominent Old Line Whig, and was defeated for the Governorship of Pennsylvania, in 1844, by FRANCIS R. SHUNK. He was a soldier in the whisky war of 1798 and in the war of 1812.

FRED. KOOVER and ELIZABETH CATTON were arrested in St. Louis on Friday, charged with stealing $700 in money and a quantity of jewelry and furs from a gentleman in New-York. About $300 worth of the property was recovered from them.

The First Orthodox Congressional Church, in Somerville, was entirely destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss on the building and contents is estimated at $25,000, which is insured for $17,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Dr. ALEXANDER KELSEY, of Rochester, died on Friday afternoon. He formerly took an active part in politics as a member of the Whig Party, and by it was elected to the Assembly.

Hon. ALFRED LESTER, of Canandaigua, died on Friday, at the age of 75 years. He has represented his district in the State Senate, was a successful lawyer, and highly esteemed as a citizen.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, who is charged with having, in October, 1865, murdered G. N. WILLIAMS at Brookville, Iowa, was arrested near the Canada line in Clinton County, New-York, yesterday.

GEORGE W. STRATTON, concerned in the jewelry robbery at Brantford, Canada, last Summer, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years by the Criminal Court of St. Louis on Friday.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Metropolitan Excise Board held a meeting yesterday, all the Commissioners being present, at which it was resolved to rescind all licenses which were granted last May, but which had not been taken up by the parties who applied for them. Liquor-dealers who have violated the Excise Law, to the number of twenty-six, are to be notified to appear on Thursday and answer the charges against them.

The steamer *Hammonia*, which left Southampton at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 6th inst., arrived at Sandy Hook on the evening of the 15th, at 7 o'clock, having made the trip in nine days and ten hours, including the difference of time of five hours. She averaged 335 miles a day.

A large number of bids for one year leases of Corporation property were opened by the Comptroller yesterday. In many cases the bids were not up to the present rentals.

THE BRITISH ARMY.—The drain of troops from England into Ireland has tended to call increased attention to the comparative weakness of the military defences of the British nation. The regular forces consist of 81,000 men and 156 guns in Great Britain, 42,000 men and 60 guns in the colonies, and 62,000 men, with [illegible] guns, in India. While these forces are considered insufficient, there appears to be great difficulty in keeping up its present standard. The pay and terms of service are unattractive; the extremely disproportionate length of foreign service, with its corresponding hardships and liability to disease, render men unwilling to accept the recruiting sergeant's shilling. There seems tolerably good reason, on the whole, why England should remain neutral on European questions, for nothing short of an attack upon herself would rouse the masses into anything like a war excitement of sufficient violence to drive men into the ranks.

An Important Question Settled.

All apprehensions on the part of members of Congress about President JOHNSON refusing to enforce the terms of the Military Reconstruction Law, are now, we suppose, set at rest. The appointment of the officers who are to have control of the five military districts into which the Southern States are divided, was really the most important duty which the law assigned to the President. In fact, having done this, there is little more he *can* do at present. It is required that he shall detail a sufficient military force to enable each commander to perform his duty and enforce his authority; but having delegated this business to Gen. GRANT, there is an assurance, which ought to be satisfactory to everybody, that the business will be properly performed.

The apprehensive members of Congress will unquestionably feel delighted that their fears concerning the President's action have proved groundless. They will be able to sleep o'nights now that they have found out that he does not mean to array his authority against the law, or override it, or ignore it. If they have been prolonging the session because of their doubts on this subject, they can now adjourn with easy consciences.

The military commanders appointed, moreover, are not only personally unobjectionable, but they must be politically satisfactory. We do not know that the *loyalty* of any one of them has been called in question of late, even by Mr. SUMNER; and as to their views of duty under the act, the simple fact that they have accepted their positions ought to be enough to require of them in this respect, as soldiers.

The further execution of the act, from this time to its consummation, is now, in fact, in the hands of these commanders and in the hands of Congress. After setting forth the simple duties of the President, the act establishes the important functions of the commanders, in the protection of the rights of person and property, the suppression of insurrection and disorder, and the trial and punishment of offenders. The President is, of course, indirectly responsible for these matters, by reason of his responsibility for the appointments, and also by reason of the constitutional provision that he shall see to the faithful execution of all laws; but it can hardly be imagined that there will be any culpable negligence of duty on the part of such commanders as may receive the approval and confirmation of the Senate.

In regard to the details of the process of reconstruction, and the political action of the Southern people, the provisions of the law are so definite and minute that nothing is left to the discretion of either the commanders or the President. Whether these provisions are all complied with will be for Congress to decide when the States have accepted the terms and apply for the privileges of the act. In regard to these, the responsibility lies between the Southern people and the National Legislature.

Congress, therefore, may now be assured of its complete triumph in regard to the administration and enforcement of the Military Reconstruction Bill.

Bounties and Pensions—Propositions for Extravagant and Reckless Expenditure.

The amount of money required to meet the provisions of the Soldiers' Bounty Bill cannot be estimated. Representatives have made various "guesses," the amounts at which they fix the sum required varying from $100,000,000 to $800,000,000; the Chairman of the Military Committee, who reported and had charge of the bill, stating that $400,000,000 would not more than pay the increase. It is even proposed to include all seamen, firemen, coal-passers and State militia among those who are to be paid a premium for doing their duty, thereby adding cyphers indefinitely to the sum asked for.

What the fate of this bill may be ultimately it is, of course, impossible to say. Judging, however, from the extravagant legislation recently indulged in by Congress, and the debates which the bill has given rise to, it seems possible for the measure to become a law. If it should, it is safe to say that $1,000,000,000 will be demanded to meet its requirements. A more deliberate attempt at public swindling has never been attempted by any legislative body. It is simply loot and plunder, under the guise of a patriotic appropriation, for sharpers and swindlers to grasp at.

It is a well-known fact that of all the soldiers' claims paid up to this date, not one dollar in fifty goes into the pockets of the soldiers. Thieving lawyers and claim-agents are the only ones who have as yet been benefited by soldiers' claims against the Government, and it is this class of men who are now urging Congress to pass this "equalization" bill. The real soldiers who did their full duty during the war do not want it. Those of them who have returned to their homes with their honorable discharges in their pockets feel abundantly remunerated for their services in the proud consciousness of having saved their country from destruction. The soldiers who received no bounties, and for whose relief this bill is ostensibly proposed, entered the service from purely patriotic motives, and they wish the Government and the country to give them credit for this patriotism. The motive which induced them to take up arms against rebellion cannot be recompensed at the rate of eight dollars per month. To these men the fact that *they did fight*, and fight nobly too, without bounty or hope of reward, is the one to which they point with the greatest pride. Such as these should not be robbed of their right to be called patriots, in order that a few legal sharks may be pecuniarily enriched. The soldiers do not want an "equalization of bounties." Those who received large bounties have received all their contracts called for. Those who did not receive it are far richer in the possession of an unbought patriotism, which impelled them to risk life and property to save the country.

Let us honor them for their principles, foster and encourage such self-sacrificing devotion, and not seek to degrade them by offering to pay them a few pitiful dollars each for that which was so cheerfully given. Let us be just to them, and at the same time just to the already overburdened tax-payers who are asked to assume the payment of these untold millions.

What the soldiers do ask of the country and the Government is that their crippled and maimed, diseased and disabled comrades—men who bore the brunt of the fight, and who stood shoulder to shoulder, or rode boot to boot with them upon many a bloody battle-field—shall be properly and comfortably provided for during the remainder of their days. The paltry sum now doled out to them as pensions is an insult and an aggravation. It is a degrading spectacle to see a country like this offering the pitiful sum of $8 per month to the brave soldier who lost his leg or his arm in upholding its integrity. How contemptible is the monthly sum of $21 paid to him who, leading four or five hundred bold troopers to the charge, fell wounded and maimed for life at the head of his gallant squadrons in the midst of the enemy. How pitiable it is to meet daily in our streets the one-armed or one-legged veterans of the war, seeking charity under various guises. And yet, while these unfortunates in many cases are left suffering for want of support, it is proposed to deplete the Treasury by appropriating millions upon millions of dollars to gratify that class whose business it was all through the war to rob the soldier of his just dues. We repeat, the soldiers do not want this equalization of bounty law, but they do want their disabled comrades, and the widows and orphans of their dead comrades recognized as deserving of aid.

Liquor Prohibition and Licenses.

The question of how far legal enactments can be effectually brought to bear upon tastes and vices, is one that has engaged the attention of moral reformers from a period antedating the social system of LYCURGUS down to the present day. But no satisfactory settlement has ever been arrived at. The Old Man Adam is the type of all his descendants. We do not know that any philosopher has gained many steps in the inquiry beyond those which Mr. *Squeers* had gained when he delivered himself of the axiomatic statement that "natur's a rum 'un."

In no direction have more persistent efforts been made by good men than in that of the suppression of intemperance. It is natural that this should be so, for the disastrous effects of that vice are constantly visible; and to no other cause can be traced so much misery and crime. But the efforts have been spasmodic—their results far from satisfactory. Temperance societies are of great benefit, and the examples which they furnish are efficacious in a very high degree. But those who have gone beyond the province of these societies, and have endeavored by stern legal penalties to rule rather than advise mankind, can claim but little if any success. The Maine Law was an acknowledged failure. The Massachusetts prohibition laws are not less a failure. In Rhode Island the system of partial prohibition is confessedly useless, and so wherever else the law has been called in for the purpose of forcibly restraining the appetite for strong drink. In the two States named there is again much agitation upon the subject. In the latter, entire prohibition is being called for; in the former, prohibition, having proved not only ineffectual but actually mischievous, is once more placed upon trial.

The course which Massachusetts has taken is a perfectly sensible course, and the only one, in fact, which could avail, if a real knowledge of the subject is desired. The Legislature are calling for evidence as to the effects of liquor-drinking upon the human body, and upon the bearing of prohibition upon society. The gentlemen who are asked for their opinions are among the most distinguished scientific men and clergy. Their evidence has been given with perfect fairness, and their names must command the highest consideration for it. In the first place, well-known and able clergymen have testified as to the moral aspects of the case. Bishop EASTBURN, Rev. Dr. WORCESTER, and others, condemn the prohibitory system, upon purely moral grounds. In their judgment morality has not been advanced by it. The vice of drunkenness has, on the contrary, increased, and is spreading in all directions. So far, then, prohibition has been positively injurious. Prof. AGASSIZ also, upon general grounds of social science followed in the same track. The statements of very distinguished physicians, such as Drs. BIGELOW, JACKSON, CLARKE, HOLMES and others, are of very great importance, bearing as they did upon the influence of alcohol upon the body. Dr. CLARKE said that alcoholic drinks are administered by the profession generally; some increase the term of life by checking the change of tissues; a person in apparently good health is often much aided and built up by the use of alcoholic agents; and men should use liquor according to their own judgment. Prof. JACKSON testified to the use of alcohol in lung diseases. Prof. HORSFORD said that it acted as food, supplying and preserving tissues. Dr. WHITE, of Harvard, considered that alcohol assimilates with the system, and acts beneficially as a stimulant and reconstructant. Dr. HOLMES believed that alcoholic combinations acted dietetically as well as medically. Dr. BIGELOW considered that it did not produce disease except when taken in excess. Dr. JACKSON, chemist, spoke of the value of alcohol as respiratory food, and its beneficial effects when taken in moderation. But we need not recapitulate all the evidence upon this point.

One consideration must, however, be borne in mind. All these witnesses predicated their remarks upon the supposition that the alcohol used be free from adulteration, and this is a very important point. It is the horrible compounds that are sold as pure spirits which kill, and make men and women mad. The question of adulteration is one which can be reached by the law, and ought to be so. At present "*fighting rum*" and other vile mixtures, with as significant a nomenclature, are sold everywhere without restraint and without the punishment of a single dealer. Poisoning on a vast scale is thus allowed, and, in fact, encouraged.

It is nothing to say in this discussion that if people will not restrain themselves, somebody must restrain them. They cannot be so restrained. But there can be a method of regulation, and with that we must be content. Something must be left to that liberty of action which becomes practically the best safeguard in this as in many other affairs. Wholesale prohibition offers nothing less than a premium to enterprising vice, while it strikes out the dignity of self-control in a community. We might add that, viewed in a political light, such laws as the Maine and Massachusetts liquor laws are a positive infringement upon the liberty of the citizen, as has been distinctly declared by many able men, among whose number may be included JOHN STUART MILL, who, like Prof. AGASSIZ, expresses his amazement that it should ever be attempted by sane men to make others moral and discreet and temperate by legislative enactment.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE CORONERS.—Several amendments to the act which created our Metropolitan Board of Health were passed by the Legislature on Friday, enlarging in many directions the powers of the Sanitary Commissioners. Of course this wider scope of authority which is given carries with it increased responsibilities, and the Board of Health must expect to be held in a commensurate degree amenable for their official acts. One of the most radical of the changes inaugurated by the amendments is that which refers to the Coroners of New-York and Brooklyn. These functionaries are to be placed entirely under the control of the Health Commissioners. They will be required to hold inquests and prosecute their inquiries under regulations to be prescribed by the Health Board, and the sanitary authorities may cause the removal of the dead body of any human being, if they shall deem that the protection of the public health so requires, without waiting for permission from the Coroners. Moreover, the fees and general compensation of the Coroners are only to be obtained upon the certificate of the President of the Health Board. This last-named provision will most assuredly stop a great leak in the item of county expenditures. Hundreds of inquests are held every year, at a heavy expense, in cases where it is worse than useless to prosecute inquiries; and (without intending to put odium upon the Coroners for this practice) it is pretty certain that it will not be followed if the question of the fees is placed under proper supervision. There is no doubt that Coroners' inquests are often conducted with more regard to traditional customs than to the dictates of common sense; and if, under the new arrangement, there shall be an improvement over the ordinary method, the public will profit by the change.

THE TWO CHANNELS.—Some fifteen years ago the channel between Governor's Island and Brooklyn was so comparatively shallow that at low tide the bottom of the river was distinctly visible in several places, while on the other side of the island, where the channel cuts between it and New-York, navigation was always passible. This state of things has gradually changed until now the Brooklyn channel is much the deeper.

This has emboldened certain parties to suggest and agitate a plan which contemplates the building of a mole on arches between the island and the lower end of this City, for the purpose of relieving the overcrowded piers and wharves in that vicinity. The flow and ebb of the tide would in no way be interfered with, nor would access to the harbor be limited appreciably, while the now useless land of the Government property could be made to yield an immense revenue to its owners, and afford great and needed accommodations to our commerce.

What effect this would have upon the Brooklyn shore is an interesting question. So far as the public are concerned, Brooklyn might as well have no water front, for the whole extent is used by private parties and corporations, to the utter and absolute exclusion of the people. There is not a foot of available frontage for the use of the general public—a state of things at once singular and objectionable.

Whether the project spoken of will ever be seriously urged we know not; but that it has *prima-facie* evidence in its favor is evident to all who have ships to harbor or vessels to fit out.

TURKISH DIFFICULTIES AND THE CRETANS.—The announced intention of the Sultan to employ yet more vigorous measures against the Cretans, sounds oddly, in view of the demands of the Viceroy of Egypt and the attitude of Russia as now reported. The Cretans are regarded with great sympathy by entire Christendom, and there would be no hesitation on the part of the great Powers in forcing Turkey to her knees but for the complicated nature of the Eastern Question. Hardly any solution of that question is possible without the danger of great wars once more devastating Europe. The consolidation, however, of the Greeks into one nation, with Constantinople for its capital, is a leading idea with themselves, and of this the Turkish Government is fully aware. Russia disclaims selfish motives, and can do no less whatever her wishes may be on the subject; but Russia is said to be arming herself with speed. If she would accept a proposition to establish the Greek nation, and thus acquiesce in the maintenance of a barrier against her own real or apprehended efforts for westward advancement of the Empire, all might be well. But, in any case, Turkey will be coerced—either the Porte must grant what the Cretans require, or must expect the advent of Christian armies at her gates.

Our Tenant Population.

So much has been said and written concerning the tenement-houses of our City, that were it not for the stern necessity of the case, the subject should be dropped. But the wretchedness of more than 400,000 citizens is a topic that thrusts itself before us continually, and will not "down" at the bidding of any one. A few months since a charitable organization undertook to gather, with the intention of publishing, the facts concerning the number of houses occupied by three or more families, the number of people living in them, and the state of their average mental, moral and physical health. A very few days' operation convinced the agents that they had entered upon a field of labor vastly broader and more comprehensive than they had supposed, and the original plan was amended so as to include, in tabular form, certain physiological and material statistics that might guide the authorities of the State or City in establishing rigid codes for the governing of builders, landlords and agents.

The main features of the report were made public some time since, added to which were furnished a series of life pictures made not three blocks distant from our City Hall, as suggestive as any that the dirtiest and most miserable quarter of the ancient Paris could furnish. At that time public attention was fully aroused, and at no time previous were the City Missionaries so heartily encouraged by the kind words and generous donations of the Churches and the general public. Since then until now the subject has to a great extent been neglected, and until the introduction of a tenement-house bill at Albany very little thought was given it.

The main abuses into which the system has fallen in this City and in Brooklyn are not only numerous, but terrible. First and foremost is the overcrowding of the houses, and the still worse habit of swarming in the individual rooms. We recall one instance where in a house 20 by 25 feet, there were eight families of five persons each, and the average habit in the First Ward is to erect on a lot 25 feet by 100, one house 25 feet by 50 and a second house in the rear 25 feet by 25, leaving a court 25 feet by 25, which contains a hydrant, a cesspool and a water-closet. In the building are generally twenty to twenty-five families, averaging five or six persons each and aggregating on the lot some three hundred human beings. The utter uselessness of any attempt at cleanliness is apparent to any one who will take the trouble and has the courage to examine these places in person. The narrow entries are dark and dingy, often damp and always dirty. The stairways are ricketty and grimy, generally broken and never swept. The rooms are low, narrow and gloomy—their windows are small, quite frequently fastened tight so as to render ventilation impossible, and the whole space by night is covered with beds, and by day is used for the various operations, such as cooking, washing, dressing, sewing and so on, necessary in the ordinary living of a family.

The stench arising from a roomfull of these *miserables* is absolutely sickening. We recall at this writing a small room in which existed a "lone widdy" who took in lodgers. Nine o'clock P. M. was the retiring hour, and at that time she covered her floor with six bed-ticks, on which she accommodated men, women and children literally by the score. In another room of the same house were found a man, his wife, their daughter and her husband, two single men, three children, two cats, a dog, a cooking-stove, and but three beds laid on the floor for the convenience of the lodgers, who turned in as convenience or preference indicated.

The facts that make the system so odious to every sense of decency and morality are open for the inspection of any one. Three blocks away from the marble palaces of our principal streets can be seen to-day great high houses, black with the dust of years, filthy with the accumulations of scores of families and hundreds of human beings, whose exteriors are but imperfect exponents of the sad and dreary sights within. Sickness and disease in every form waste the forms and degrade the minds of the parents, from whose hearts the last vestige of morality was long since driven, while the unwholesome atmosphere which the little ones breathe from the first moment of their existence, insures us a crop of *gamins* as pert, unscrupulous and dangerous as any in the world.

But in addition to this prime abuse of overcrowding, which is after all but another name for the selfishness and cupidity of landlords and the wickedness of agents who are disposed to cheat both ways, there is a second feature of public importance, and that is the inevitable effect produced upon the general health of our City by the presence of these individual pest places in the very heart of the Metropolis. Our medical advisers tell us that the coming Summer promises to be unusually unhealthy. If so, there is a very good reason why something should be done at once to remove from among us the seeds of disease; and whether the doctors are right or wrong, common sense is quite as clamorous for such action as the most fearful practitioner could be.

Of the necessity of "fire-escapes," the desirability of fresh air, the usefulness of water, and the pleasure of comparative cleanliness about the premises, it is scarcely worth while to write. It is so evident to every man of average intelligence that these matters should be insisted upon and included in any bill before the Legislature, that we take it for granted they will be, as a matter of course.

In Memory of the Dead.

There was a great deal of inquiry yesterday as to the reason, if any, for the display of flags from the City Hall and Tammany Hall. Answers were numerous and widely varying. Some were certain it was for a great Fenian victory in Ireland; but then there had been no victory, except in the mind's eye. Others believed that the cessation of Legislative war upon the Common Council was the true cause; but the war has not ceased—it is only postponed, or transferred to the Constitutional Convention, where Aldermanic rings will be broken up forever, and Aldermen, too. A great many knew positively that it was all for St. Patrick's Day, which does not come till this morning; but they argued that for ages it was not settled whether the good Saint was born on the 8th or the 9th; and, if in his own Island, they solved this doubt by adding the 8th to the 9th, and so showing by figures that can't lie, that he was ushered into the world for which he did so much, on the 17th, why, indeed, at this late day the Aldermen might be pardoned for a mistake of only one day. And furthermore and more plausibly, it was argued that as a St. Satrick's Day without *potheen* is an impossibility; and as the hard-hearted Police Commissioners refused to open the *shebeen* on Sunday, even for St. Patrick, it was lawful and necessary for a true celebration to begin on Saturday, thus leaving time to warm up to the true spirit of the festival before the midnight rap of the patrolman should shut off necessary supplies.

But all these surmises were wide of the real truth. The fact is, the colors were in memory of the late Democratic Party. The flag-staffs rose from the grave of that dead and buried organization, and the banners represented the death's-head and cross-bones still seen on tombstones of a past age. The immediate excuse was the hundredth anniversary of the birthday of ANDREW JACKSON; but the bewildered leaders of the dead were all astray even in this. JACKSON was born—according to the best authority—on the 15th, and not the 16th of March, and Friday would have been the ninety-ninth, and not the hundredth anniversary day of his nativity; so the flag-raisers were a year, barring a day, too early on the one hand, and a day too late on the other. It is not strange, however. The Copperheads of this age are scarcely the men to do honor to the President who strangled their favorite theory of State Rights, and gave CALHOUN the lesson that broke his political influence and extinguished his personal ambition. The organization once existing under the name of the Democratic Party took great pride in remembering the Old Hero on the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, and for nearly fifty years the Council fires burned brightly and the fire-water flowed freely on the 8th of January in the Tammany Wigwam. Early in the war of the rebellion, this celebration was toned down, and finally it has been abandoned. The Seymours and Woods and Vallandighams and Voorheeses who undertook to palliate and even encourage the rebellion were equal to almost any emergency; but even these men, with all their natural effrontery, could not spout treason and argue for secession under the shadow of the man who swore "by the Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved." The anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans ceased to be observed just after the great naval victory that restored the City to the Union, and as Gen. LOVELL, formerly of Tammany Hall, moved off with his army of traitors before the boys in blue, so the Copperheads began to crawl away from Tammany and hide from the indignation of loyal people.

After the elections in 1864 the party fell to pieces, and the *debris* has been washing to and fro on the political ocean without rudder or compass. Some feeble attempts have been made to gather enough of the wreck to make a raft or a platform, but thus far without success. The ruin is so thorough that the most skillful tinkers despair of any substantial reconstruction. The timber is wormeaten and rotten; it is of a past age, and unsuited to the patterns of the present day. The crew that once manned the old craft are washed ashore from time to time, and politically buried as decently as circumstances of decomposition will permit; the mourners are few, and their wailings are feeble. Now and then a rocket is sent up from some fragment on which survivors still float, but there is no answer. Nor will this blundering attempt to restore connection with the name and fame of ANDREW JACKSON be more successful. The flags that are said to honor his birthday are really signals showing where the last fragments of the Democratic Party sleep in graves beyond the reach of political resurrection.

Minor Topics.

—Few persons realize how hard upon horses our pavements are, not merely on account of their slipperiness, but also the shape and texture of the material of which they are made. The horse's hoof is soft and fitted for the turf, which is its natural field. Stone at the best is a poor substitute from which the iron shoe offers only partial protection. Cobble stone pavements are simply instruments of torture. Square blocks are better, but they soon become slippery, especially when too large, as ours are. Wood is the best material yet used, and ought to be more generally introduced if found to be desirable. The Nicholson wooden pavement is widely used in Chicago, where it is pronounced a great success. It ought to be tried here.

—We observe that some of our churches do not enter into the spirit of charity which prompted the "church collection in behalf of the Southern Relief Commission" to-day. It was hoped and believed that a universal compliance with the request would have netted at least $50,000 to the fund, and sent substantial relief to those who so bitterly need it. Some of our churches prefer to take up a collection in aid of the Freedmen's Bureau. The Freedmen's Bureau is a very good institution, and will aid the general work of relieving Southern suffering, and we shall be very glad to see its coffers replenished. We hope that in some form all our churches, both in this City and Brooklyn, will respond promptly and generously to the request of the Relief Commission.

—A woman in Hudson City, N. J., feeling aggrieved at the castigation which her child had received in one of the public schools, retaliated by cow-hiding two of the teachers—the male principal and female assistant. Before engaging in her Amazonian exercise, she asked the name of the lady teacher. "Miss WEBB," was the reply. "Then I'll make a cob-web of you," was the grimly-humorous retort, as straightway she seized the astonished teacher by the *chignon* and began her belaboration. The principal ran to his subordinate's assistance, and received a sound flagellation for his gallantry. The vixen then twisted up her rawhide and departed.

REV. MR. WILLIAMS.—The statement is made that Mr. WILLIAMS, whose arrest in New-York on a charge of picking the pocket of a lady in a stage is now at his home in Suffolk, Va., in a state of hopeless insanity, and that his wife is very ill. We remember no case in which an accused person has been worse treated than this unfortunate man. The manner in which an investigation, which in ordinary circumstances would have been rapidly concluded, was postponed, and the final sending of the prisoner to his home with the stain of captivity still upon him, were cruel. If he had been guilty, which, in the opinion of very many persons, he was not, there could have been no heavier punishment inflicted than that which he has been made to bear. If innocent, he is terribly wronged. It is a very sad business, and for the credit of the City should be terminated at once. To any but those who crowded the Court, and vented their bitterness toward this before respected clergyman, the failure of his mind to sustain itself under the pressure of stigma upon his name, will be a fair evidence that there was no ground for his arrest and long detention.

REVOLUTIONS BY TELEGRAPH.—The accusation by some Fenian leaders, and some who would use Fenian leaders for their own purposes, that the British Government suppresses cable dispatches seems hardly fair, considering the portentous messages that come. A rising expected in Liverpool, men-of-war sent to Ireland, &c., are little kept out of sight, as they easily might have been. Indeed, we are inclined to think that the telegraph agents are rather encouraged in making the worst of any news they have to send.

OBITUARY.

Death of Professor Phillips of North Carolina.

Rev. JAMES PHILLIPS, D. D., who has held for forty-one years the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of North Carolina, died suddenly on the 14th inst., in the 75th year of his age. The students had assembled in the chapel of the University for morning prayers, and Dr. PHILLIPS was present to conduct the devotional exercises. Suddenly he was observed to fall from his chair, and when those nearest him reached him he was dead.

Dr. PHILLIPS was a native of England. He came to this country in 1818, and for a time taught a school at Harlem, N. Y. In 1826 he removed to Chapel Hill, N. C., where the University is located. He was a learned and good man, and in the discharge of the duties of his professorship was earnest, able and conscientious. He was widely known in the South, and everywhere highly esteemed.

Death of John Mitchell, of New-Orleans.

Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, probably the oldest of the citizens of New-Orleans not natives of that city, died on Saturday, Nov. 9. He was born in Belfast, Me., Sept. 8, 1791, removed to New-Orleans in 1803, and never left the city but once, when he was absent ten weeks. JUDAH TOURO, who was his friend, went to New-Orleans in the same year, and also never left the city but once, when he went to the line below to assist in the defence. Mr. MITCHELL was an architect and builder, and was for many years prominent and successful in that line. He built the United States Mint, the Bank of Louisiana, the old St. Patrick's Church, and many other of the prominent edifices in the city. He was the last survivor of Beale's Rifles, an *elite* company of city volunteers, which was assigned by Gen. JACKSON the post of honor of his army—the extreme right near the river. The Rifles had won this position by their gallantry in the battle of the 23d December, when they penetrated into the enemy's camp. Surrounded by superior force, one-half of them were killed, wounded or captured. The other half escaped and returned safely to their lines, bearing with them a large number of prisoners. He was present at the great battle of the 8th of January, 1815, and witnessed the death of Majors RENNIE, KING and other British officers, who had succeeded in mounting JACKSON'S parapet on the extreme right, and were killed by a volley from the Rifles.

The Miantonomoh in a Storm.

A letter from a gentleman on board the iron-clad *Miantonomoh*, which is published in the Baltimore *Sun*, states that the vessel, accompanied by the United States ship *Augusta*, left Barcelona, Spain, Feb. 16, for Marseilles, France. The writer says:

"During the day the weather was all that could be desired, but late in the afternoon the barometer began to fall rapidly, and a few hours later, while steaming in the Gulf of Lyons, we encountered one of the most fearful storms I ever witnessed. The wind, which had been blowing gently all day from the south, suddenly shifted around to the northwest and blew a perfect hurricane, causing the sea to rise to a fearful height. Our course compelled us to steam through the trough of the sea, which caused the ship to roll considerably. A heavy, rolling beam sea, driven before a powerful gale, is not pleasant to contemplate from the deck of any ship, and much less that of a monitor. There is something in the wild, cracking sound of heavy, irresistible masses of water that is not over musical under any circumstances; but when you are on a vessel whose deck is only three feet above water in the calmest weather, it becomes somewhat terrifying. We arrived at Marseilles, however, on the following day in good order, not having sustained the slightest damage by the fearful storm of the previous night. Our confidence in our noble ship is unlimited, and we bid defiance to winds and waves."

—Herr DOHM, editor of the *Kladderadatsh* (the Prussian *Punch*) has been sentenced to eight days' imprisonment for ridiculing the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church in his paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The vitriol throwers are about again. Periodically these scoundrelly mischief-makers appear and do infinite damage to ladies' wardrobes and men's pockets. On Wednesday evening a gentleman and his wife, after leaving Wallack's Theatre, walked through Fourteenth-street to the Sixth-avenue cars, and thence home. Upon examination the lady's velvet sack was found besmeared in several places with a sticky substance like syrup, to remove which the cleaner charges $10, leaving the sack damaged and lustreless. We have heard of several cases where vitriol had been squirted upon silk and other dresses, and, although it is almost useless, it would not be inadvisable for the detectives stationed at the places of amusement to be on the lookout for the rascals.

—In one of the country towns of Long Island there lives a nice old gentleman named LANE. Forty-six years ago next Christmas, Mr. LANE met and loved a young lady, to whom he became exceedingly attentive. He has continued his attentions ever since—in fact, they are engaged to be married, and have been so for over forty years. The lover calls regularly every Sunday and Wednesday evening, and both parties are chirp and chippy, living the happy existence of hope, with which is as yet unmixed any of the alloy of reality.

—The working of the Massachusetts Constabulary Bill has met with extraordinary success, so much so, in fact, that in some towns, and notably the town of Lawrence, it is almost a physical impossibility to get any liquor to drink. The Maine Legislature has passed a Constabulary Bill which empowers the Governor and Council to appoint a State Constable, whose term of office shall be two years, who shall have the power, under certain conditions, of appointing thirty deputies for the State. Truly, the soul of Father MATTHEW is marching on.

—So much difficulty is experienced in filling the vacancies made by the resignation of Assessor ROBINSON, and the non-confirmation of Collector PRATT, in Brooklyn, that the extreme provisions of the law are resorted to to provide acting officials. The Assistant Assessor, residing in Mr. ROBINSON'S personal district, Mr. THOMAS CARROLL, acts as Assessor and Deputy Collector, HUGH MCLAUGHLIN as Collector. Great confusion is inevitable in both offices.

—It is not often that piety as it should be and politics as it is go together. In Michigan, however, very few things are done in accordance with outside custom. We learn that the members of the Michigan Legislature hold regular Wednesday evening prayer meetings in the Senate Chamber, and the old habit of proceeding to the business of the day without morning prayer was deemed barbarous, and is done away with.

—Dwarfs, ordinarily speaking, are not ornaments to society, nor are they generally deemed useful members of the human family, but we have heard within a few hours of a little fellow about the size of Gen. Tom Thumb, who is described as the "smallest Methodist minister in the world." This Reverend Lilliput is doing wonders in England, and in Peterboro' Circuit has stirred up an unprecedented revival among the members of the Church.

—Within a comparatively brief time the following donations from Baptists have been made: MATTHEW VASSAR, to Vassar College, $500,000; GARDNER COLBY, of Boston, $75,000; COLGATE & TREVOR, of New-York, $75,000; TRACY H. HARRIS, of New-York, $25,000; JOHN F. RATHBONE, $25,000, and to Rochester University, $200,000; to Lewisburgh University, $100,000, and to Brown University, $200,000.

—When President LINCOLN was first chosen, his son ROBERT, a student at Cambridge, was pleasantly styled the "Prince of Rails." After the death of his father, ROBERT went to the West and studied law, for the practice of which he has recently been admitted at the Cincinnati Bar.

—Rev. A. G. LAMSON, of Poughkeepsie, has accepted a call from the Greenwood Baptist Church in Brooklyn. He will assume his charge to-day. Mr. LAMSON is reported to be an earnest worker and an eloquent preacher.

—There seems to be a very general religious interest in many of our City churches. There generally is in Spring, but a revival of more than wonted scope is anticipated by those whose duty makes them observant of such things.

—Hon. WM. E. ROBINSON, M. C., from the Third (Brooklyn) District, has been confined to his room for some time. His health was poor before he went to Washington, and he fails to find the expected relief.

—The agent of a well-known Lowell print-factory recently sold two large bills to houses in this City—the amount of one was $300,000; of the other, $250,000.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—A curious autograph, unique of its kind, has been discovered by M. PHILARETE CHASLES, Conservator of the Mazarine Library and Lecturer at the College de France. M. CHASLES, in searching among the treasures of this library, has been fortunate enough to find a copy of Euripides of the sixteenth century, (edition Plantou,) on the fly-leaf of which are inscribed the names of Marshal D'AMRE, the husband of MARIE DE MEDICI'S friend, who himself was murdered within the walls of the Louvre by order of LOUIS XIII., while his wife was condemned to death as a sorceress. The Marshal's names appear to have been COSME ANTOINE BAPTISTE CONCINI; the Greek words "Kleina paiaton" are written beneath the names in the same ink, while on the reverse side of the page are several passages from the works of EURIPIDES, translated in Latin, and which probably the ambitious courtier applied to himself. This is the first time the Marshal's exact names have been discovered. The *écrou* of his wife and the details of her horrible death are to be found in the registers of the Conciergerie.

—"Breach of warranty," says the *Pall Mal Gazette*, will soon supersede "breach of promise" if a Wiltshire Coroner's advice should happen to be generally acted upon. A man's wife died soon after marriage; an inquest was held, and the husband was examined as follows: "Had she a cough when you married her?" "Eas, zur." "What did you marry her for, then?" "I suppose 'twas because I liked un, zur." "Well, but you must have seen she was not in a healthy state?" "I thought she'd be good enough for I, zur." "This is a foolish and most reprehensible way of acting. It would be well if no man would take so serious a step as to marry without being assured, under medical advice, that his intended wife was a healthy woman. If this were done, sad scenes like the present would be much rarer." But of course, if this scheme were carried out, equal guarantees would have to be required from husband as well as wife.

—An extraordinary act of self-destruction has just been committed in Milan. A young man named MAURIZIO, aged 23, in the employment of a baker, entered the heated oven after having fastened the handle of the door to his arm with a string, in order to close it after him. The master some time after arrived, and being immediately affected by a nauseous smell, and not finding the young man, thought of opening the oven door, and there discovered the body. The deceased bore a good character, but had lately taken to drinking.

—The religious community of London, according to the *South London Press*, is promised a novelty in the shape of "the smallest Methodist preacher in the world." This latest "sensation" is at present in the Peterborough circuit, where, we are told, he is "laboring with extraordinary success:" so much so, that "in some places where he has been engaged the numbers have been more than doubled." The reverend gentlemen—we suppose he must be so styled—is about an inch taller than Gen. Tom Thumb.

—At Nancy, last Autumn, the Empress of France ordered several dresses to be put in hand for her own use, one of which has been completed and sent to the Tuileries. The design consists in a broad ribbon of open work thrown carelessly around scattered lilacs, heart's ease, and all the symbolic flowers, the *fond* of the dress consisting in a marvelous variety of minute flowers, which diminish in size toward the upper part of the skirt. The value of this *chef d'œuvre* of hard labor is £50.

—The chasers in bronze of Paris are on strike. They demand not only a share in the profits of the establishments where they work, but they wish to compel their employers to receive no model till it has been accepted by the workmen, which condition the masters very naturally refuse. Sixty-nine manufactories are said to be without hands, and some arrests are spoken of in consequence of menaces.

—The Empress of the French is forming a collection of furniture and other articles formerly possessed by the Empress JOSEPHINE and MARIE ANTOINETTE. The Crown magazines and the treasures of private individuals will contribute to the collection, which will be opened to the public during the Universal Exhibition.

—Consternation has been carried into the ranks of female fashionable life in Paris by the article recently published in the *Lancet* on the infected nature of the *chignon*, and it is fully expected that this ornament will, in consequence of the unpleasant discovery, soon be discarded.

—A telegraphic wire has lately been established between the Corps Legislatif and the Emperor's study in the Tuileries, by means of which His Majesty receives reports of the debates while they are going on.

—After the 16th inst., the eleventh birthday of the Prince Imperial, he is to be attended by a military staff, which will consist of Lieut.-Col. ESPENILLES, Commandant DE LIGNEVILLE, Major LEOBNEY and Capt. DUPEREE.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S DOMESTIC RELATIONS AGAIN.

Reply on Behalf of Mr. W. H. Herndon to Rev. James Smith—Mr. Lincoln's Religious Opinions.

The following reply to the letter of Rev. JAMES SMITH, severely censuring W. H. HERNDON, Esq., for his remarks concerning President LINCOLN's domestic relations, appears in the Chicago *Times*. As we published Mr. SMITH's letter we copy this reply. It is curious enough, both in style and matter, to be from the pen of Mr. HERNDON himself:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sunday, March 10.

Some little excitement has been created here relative to the letter of Rev. JAMES SMITH, of East Camno, Strathmore, Scotland, virtually assailing the veracity, character and motives of WM. H. HERNDON, Esq., LINCOLN's former law partner, and who is now engaged upon the late President's life. Mr. HERNDON some time since wrote a letter to Rev. Mr. SMITH, respecting information with respect to Mr. LINCOLN's religious belief. Instead of replying to Mr. HERNDON directly, Rev. Mr. SMITH wrote a letter for publication to the Dundee (Scotland) *Advertiser*, and which is, I believe, the first notice that Mr. HERNDON has had of the reception of his letter by Rev. Mr. SMITH. In that letter the reverend gentleman refuses to answer Mr. HERNDON, although he addresses the letter published in the Dundee journal to him personally. But he does not refuse to abuse and vilify him in the most offensive terms, and to attribute motives to him which any one who is acquainted with Mr. HERNDON knows to be false, and, what is more, to possess no sort of reasons why they should be true.

Mr. HERNDON may be unique and eccentric in his manner of giving his experience of Mr. LINCOLN's life and character to the public; but no one in Springfield, where he is known, and where he has lived from childhood, believes him to be actuated by any but the very highest and most conscientious motives. WM. H. HERNDON's character is such as to commend them to the respect of every member of this community. With regard to his means of information as respects Mr. LINCOLN and his habits and feelings, they certainly are superior to those of any man living. He was Mr. LINCOLN's law partner and most intimate personal friend for over twenty years. Many a time when Mr. LINCOLN was so bowed down with grief that the bitter tears coursed down his cheeks, as he paced his room in the rear of his office, on account of wounds inflicted on a sensitive and affectionate heart by those who should not have inflicted them, WM. H. HERNDON did for him that which a man's nearest and dearest friend was privileged to do under similar circumstances; he concealed him from the view of his friends and the public until he recovered his ordinary mental and moral condition so as to be able to transact his business. Rev. SMITH, of East Camno, may write as much denunciatory misrepresentation and twaddle of Mr. HERNDON as he can put in the newspapers, but the fact remains that Mr. LINCOLN was a most unhappy man during twenty or twenty-five years of his life. No one doubts but that he was of a most affectionate disposition to his wife and family, as Rev. SMITH claims; but which fact, by his manner of claiming the same, he virtually charges that Mr. HERNDON denies. No one ever did see "a frown on his brow, or heard him use a harsh or unkind word to his lady or any of her children," as Rev. SMITH claims; but by his manner of claiming, he virtually insinuates, and even charges, that Mr. HERNDON has heretofore disputed it. While it would appear from the letter of Rev. SMITH that Mr. HERNDON had been most brutally assailing the character of Mr. LINCOLN, the truth is, that Mr. HERNDON really brings no charge against the late President that would be a stain upon the reputation of the best man that ever lived. On the contrary, he elevates, dignifies and ennobles his character by showing that, notwithstanding LINCOLN was human, he was also of so transcendently noble and loyal a nature that he considered his word as good as his bond; especially in a case in which a woman was involved; and, once that word was given, he regarded it as so sacred that nothing—no persecution, no fear of future suffering, or sorrow, or unrequited toil, no bitter realization of unhoped-for reward—ever deterred him from giving it, if possible, fulfillment.

Now, not to go too deeply into this delicate matter of a man's domestic relations, may not there be ties between married partners beside that very highest and most exalted sentiment, which, however often it may form the theme of the novelist or inspire the verse of the poet, is yet so rarely met with in real life that it forms the exception rather than the rule in the history of the married state? Thousands, perhaps the majority, of people marry for other than motives of pure affection. The Duke of Wellington, known to be a conscientious and honest man, as the world goes, and possessed of a high sense of duty, married on a point of honor. His *fiancée* was attacked with that loathsome disease, the small-pox, during his Spanish campaign, and wrote to him, releasing him from his engagement. He refused to do so; but, it is said, never subsequently lived a really happy married life. There are numerous instances of a similar character recorded in the histories of men of mark in the world. Hundreds of clergymen, doubtless as good and Christian men as Rev. JAMES SMITH, of Camno, marry for the sake of their children by former wives. King David, a man after God's own heart, according to the Scripture, married under the inspiration of a much lower motive than this even, and put his wife's former husband out of the way before doing so. The son of this woman, Solomon, is accounted by public commentators the highest representative of Christ in the Old Testament. Yet *he* must have married several times, actuated by anything but lofty motives. CÆSAR put away his wife on mere suspicion. Yet it does not appear that he refrained from uniting himself with another. NAPOLEON put away his wife whom he loved, and married another whom he did not love, for State reasons. Yet Rev. J. S. C. ABBOTT, of, I believe, the same church as Rev. SMITH, of Camno, justifies the act. The Prince of Hesse Cassel entreated MARTIN LUTHER to allow him to marry his second wife while the first was living. Dr. MARTIN allowed him to do so, and gives as the reason therefor that it was necessary for the health of the Prince's body, as well as for the good of his immortal soul. Yet the descendants of the Prince of Hesse Cassel are among the Princes of Europe to-day, with this "foul aspersion" constantly cast by every faithful historian in their teeth, and with Rev. JAMES SMITH, of East Camno, Scotland, never uttering a syllable in their defence. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE compelled his brother JEROME to divorce his wife, *née* Miss PATTERSON, of Baltimore, and marry a Princess of the House of Bavaria. The fruit of this last union is the present Prince NAPOLEON, now married to the daughter of VICTOR EMMANUEL, King of Italy. This is certainly a worse case than that of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANN RUTLEDGE. Yet Prince NAPOLEON was received at the White House by President and Mrs. LINCOLN, and no questions asked. If his father before him had came to the United States, he also would have been received, and so would his second wife; though, in NAPOLEON's compelling his brother to divorce Miss PATTERSON, and in JEROME's submitting to NAPOLEON's will, both of these men put an insult not only upon the female in general, but upon the people of the United States of America, in particular, besides outraging the sacred rites of Christianity itself. Yet a priest and a Church were found base enough to sanction this union, while Priest SMITH, of East Camno, is horribly shocked, and thinks "a foul aspersion" is cast upon Mr. LINCOLN and his family, because he married although his heart was buried in the grave with ANN RUTLEDGE.

Then, coming nearer home to Rev. JAMES SMITH, it is well known that the marriage of nearly all the royal family of England, for whom he daily prays at his little church at East Camno, Strathmore, Scotland, are marriages of convenience, dictated by reasons of State. Queen VICTORIA's grandfather, GEORGE III., "of pious memory," (according to Rev. SMITH, of Camno,) in early life loved a Quaker lady named WILMOT, and, it is believed by thousands, and with good reason, married her. But yet he subsequently married CAROLINE, grandmother to Queen VICTORIA, while Miss WILMOT was still alive. GEORGE IV., the present Queen of England's uncle, married Mrs. FITZHERBERT, but subsequently wedded CAROLINE of Brunswick, while the former was yet living. WILLIAM IV., another uncle and the immediate predecessor of VICTORIA upon the British throne, married a lady who subsequently went by the name of Mrs. FITZCLARENCE. One of the children of this union, and first cousin to Queen VICTORIA, is now Commander of the Queen's yacht. Yet WILLIAM IV. again married a very virtuous and highly-esteemed lady, Queen ADELAIDE, who survived him.

Every newspaper in England and Scotland has recorded these facts; yet Rev. Mr. SMITH, of Camno, never denounced the chroniclers thereof for "casting foul aspersions" upon the British royal family. Why he should be so officious in the case of Mr. HERNDON and the harmless ANN RUTLEDGE story is a mystery to the uninitiated. But these morganatic marriages, as they are called, are almost as common among the royal families of Europe as polygamy is among the Mormons. But perhaps Mr. SMITH, acknowledging the principle of divine right, believes that the King can do no wrong, and, consequently, that what may be all right in a King may be all wrong in a President. But could Rev. JAMES SMITH, of Camno, honestly charge that for Mr. HERNDON to relate, as a historian, the facts respecting these marriages would be "a foul aspersion on the characters" of the personages of the English royal family? Let him read THACKERAY's *Lives of the Georges*. Then, after he rises from the perusal, let him denounce that honest, fearless and truthful writer, by charging that "he casts a foul aspersion" upon the personages of the British royal family, including Queen VICTORIA and her children, because he "vindicates the truth of history." But, in giving the episode in Mr. LINCOLN's life which links his name irrevocably with that of ANN RUTLEDGE, does Mr. HERNDON cast "a foul aspersion" upon either Mr. LINCOLN or his family? I certainly think not. I would ask Rev. SMITH how many marriages, even in his own quiet rural retreat of Camno, are marriages of pure affection—marriages the result of that first youthful passion of which poets have sung since the world began; and to the period in which it had possession of the heart almost every man and woman looks back as to the paradisaic era of his or her life, and which is embalmed in the innermost shrine of the heart by the sweetest memories and the most hallowed associations and sympathies? Yet, because Mr. LINCOLN loved as all human beings that have ever lived have loved, and his historian records the fact, is it any reason that Mr. HERNDON should be so abused by Rev. Mr. SMITH? Does the Church, of which Mr. SMITH is a minister, proscribe second marriages, much less deny the rite to those who had once "loved not wisely, but too well," but who are now willing to love wisely, but not too well? Or is there any difference in the obligations or solemnities of a first or second marriage in the church for which he officiates at Camno? Or is it any reason why a man or woman should not be united in the "holy bonds" because he or she had buried his or her heart in the grave of a first love? I think Rev. SMITH is too hypercritical by half, and must have some ulterior object in view—love of notoriety of the applause of the vulgar, of the partisan, of the righteous overmuch, of the religious Pharisee, than the latter of whom a more despicable character never drew the breath of life. Or, perhaps, he got his cue from this side of the water, and is only acting under the orders of his superior in thus slandering an honest and conscientious man.

Again: How many marriages, Rev. SMITH, of Camno, are there in high, middle, and even in what is called low life, in England, Scotland and Ireland, which are mere conveniences for keeping the property of certain families intact, or for enlarging estates by additional acres or by that which purchases them? In many countries—Spain, France, Italy, and parts of Germany, and among the lower classes in Ireland—marriages are altogether negotiated by the parents of the bride and bridegroom. Yet this certainly causes no reflection or casts no "foul aspersion" upon the family or offspring of the union, as would appear to be the idea of Rev. SMITH, of Camno, is endeavoring to inculcate in his letter to the Dundee *Advertiser*. In the highlands of Scotland and the mountain districts of Ireland, matches are often broken off on account of the refusal of one party or the other to throw into the bargain one additional sheep or pig, a feather-bed, or an iron pot—oftentimes a broken one at that. Yet I never heard that this fact cast a shadow of suspicion upon the name or fame of either party, much less even "a foul aspersion." Now, when Mr. HERNDON said that Mr. LINCOLN's heart was buried in the grave of ANN RUTLEDGE, I have no doubt he said that which he thought was strictly true. That he supposed for a moment, when he made this statement, that he would reflect upon the character of the lady whom Mr. LINCOLN subsequently did marry, or upon Mr. LINCOLN himself, I do not believe. Thousands—nay, millions—of men have married again. Yet this does not reflect upon their characters in the least. It is to be presumed that most of these had buried their hearts in the graves of their first loves. In fact, the presumption is as natural as it is natural for youth to be honest and truthful. Still, this does not prevent them from subsequently sharing whatever friendship or remains of affection is left to them with other partners. How many persons marry the object of their first attachment? Perhaps not one in a thousand. Yet does this reflect "a foul aspersion upon their after-lives, and upon the lives of their children?

GOV. YATES, upon a certain occasion, in a letter explaining that he was not opposed to Mr. LINCOLN's renomination to the Presidency, called him a second WASHINGTON. Perhaps, at the time he had in his mind's eye the fact that WASHINGTON also had *his* Ann Rutledge, to whom he not only *read* poetry, like Mr. LINCOLN, (who was so fond of reciting, doubtless to ANN RUTLEDGE, as well as to others, the lines commencing with "Oh! why should the spirit of mortals be proud?") but to whom he wrote poetry, and used such language therin as would indicate that he, too, had perhaps buried his heart in her grave; that is, if she also died before he eventually married a comely widow in comfortable circumstances. Does Rev. Mr. SMITH, of East Camno, consider this fact "a foul aspersion" upon WASHINGTON or his family?

No man can exceed Mr. HERNDON in his admiration of Mr. LINCOLN's character. He looks upon it as falling merely short of divinity itself. Upon the occasion of Mr. LINCOLN's assassination, Mr. HERNDON delivered a speech at the Court-house in this city, in which he said that there were but three personages who would live forever in the history of the world. These were Jesus Christ, JULIUS CÆSAR and ABRAHAM LINCOLN. In writing Mr. LINCOLN's history, however, he takes care, whatever he may think of Mr. LINCOLN's character,—however exalted a conception he may have of it,—to make him human; he is reasonable enough to describe him as a man, having like passions with all other human beings. And, accordingly, he goes on to show that he was born, lived to the years of maturity, loved as all human beings who trod the earth before him loved, and, like nearly all other great men in history, met with the idol of the opposite sex to whom he bowed down with all the youthful admiration of a heart untainted by the selfishness of the world and unsullied by any other save that pure affection that knows only the object of its desire. When Mr. HERNDON brought out the episode in Mr. LINCOLN's life in which ANN RUTLEDGE is the central figure, he only meant to show that a certain circumstance gave tone to all Mr. LINCOLN's after-life, as similar circumstances have given tone and character to the lives of hundreds, nay, thousands of others who have figured on the pages of history. I need only recite the names of such men as Shakespeare, Burns, Byron, Goethe, Schiller, Shelby, Moore, Scott, Wesley, Wellington, Bulwer, Washington, the Napoleons, (First, Second and Third,) and others too numerous to mention. In fact, any reader will recall to memory the history of some great man which is so similar to that of LINCOLN that the same story would do for both, with a mere change of names and localities. So that the tale comprised under the heading of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, ANN RUTLEDGE and New-Salem, is only the old story which has been sung ever since "the morning stars clapped their hands together," and will still be sung as long as the world shall last.

It seems to me, then, that all this abuse of Mr. HERNDON by Rev. Mr. SMITH, of Camno, is entirely uncalled for and unauthorized by the facts in the case. That a man does not marry the first, fresh, fervid feelings of his youthful heart is no crime, even if the woman lives to give him the opportunity of doing so. How many thousand children are there who are often regaled and amused with accounts of the youthful love of their parents? Yet how many of them ever think that these reflect upon those parents' characters, or even upon the steadfastness of their affections? But certainly, because a man does not marry the woman to whom he had pledged his heart, for the very good reason that she had already departed this life, and that he did not marry another, is no reflection upon him. Nor is it a reflection upon him or his that, being debarred by an insurmountable obstacle from attaining that felicity to which he had pledged his heart's youthful affections, a man should, for the sake of the use that he could perform as a member of society, accept his destiny in the form of a marriage of convenience, of esteem, of passion, or even a marriage brought about by a sense of duty, involving his own or the honor of the other of his choice. Of such a character as one of the above recited, Mr. HERNDON says, was the marriage of Mr. LINCOLN; and, in contracting such a marriage, he only did that which millions of the best people the world has ever known did before him. I really cannot see, then, that Mr. HERNDON has cast a "foul aspersion" upon either Mr. LINCOLN or his family, by giving the facts of the ANN RUTLEDGE episode. On the contrary, I cannot see how any life of Mr. LINCOLN would be complete without them.

As to Mr. LINCOLN's religious belief, no one can be better posted upon the subject than Mr. HERNDON, and he has given us a synopsis of it as follows:

1. He did not believe in the special, miraculous inspiration of the Scriptures. At the same time, he believed they were inspired to a higher degree than perhaps any other book.

2. But he believed that other works were also inspired—such as those of PLATO, ARISTOTLE, SHAKESPEARE and numbers of others—and inspired, in a very high degree, also. He believed that all writings were more or less inspired.

3. In fact, he believed in a general law of inspiration, to which every man, woman and child born upon the earth, and even the earth itself, and the productions, animal and vegetable, thereon, were alike subject, according to their powers and capabilities, in the degree of the receptivity of each. The whole world; and all things thereon, were to him a vast receptacle into which God was continually breathing the life of lives—the soul by which and through which the universe, with all things therein, exists.

4. He did not believe in the miraculous conception of the Virgin Mary, or in the miraculous birth of Jesus Christ. He looked upon Christ as a man endowed with superior inspiration, but only as a man. In fact he was decidedly Unitarian in his belief as respects this dogma of the Christian religion.

5. He believed in the ultimate salvation of all men. He was won't to observe that if one man was saved, then all men would be, or God could not be a just God. "All would be saved, or nobody," was an expression he was in the habit of using to his friends.

He generally, however, avoided discussions upon religious subjects; and was heard on more than one occasion to say, "It would not do to investigate the subject of religion too closely, as it was apt to lead to infidelity."

In 1835, Mr. HERNDON informs me, Mr. LINCOLN wrote a rationalistic work, giving his peculiar views on religion at length, and which he showed to a merchant named SAMUEL L. HILL. Mr. HILL took the manuscript from him, and consigned it to the flames, warning Mr. LINCOLN of the fate of TOM PAINE and other infidels; placing before him the fact that he was a young man having his way to make in the world, and that the publication of such a work would ruin his social as well as political prospects. This work was subsequently thrown in Mr. LINCOLN's face while he was stumping this district for Congress against the celebrated Methodist preacher, Rev. PETER CARTWRIGHT. But Mr. LINCOLN never publicly or privately denied its authorship, or the sentiments expressed therein. Nor was he known to change his religious views any to the latest period of his life.

Now, it would be very easy for Mr. LINCOLN to say to Rev. Mr. SMITH, of East Camno, that he believed the Scriptures to be inspired, as he understood inspiration, as above; and very easy for Rev. Mr. SMITH to believe that Mr. LINCOLN understood inspiration in the same sense and manner in which Rev. SMITH was brought up from a boy to understand it. It would be very easy, also, for Rev. Mr. SMITH to put his own interpretation upon Mr. LINCOLN's statement. Such things have been done by priests before now. That Mr. LINCOLN, however, was a believer in the Christian religion as understood by the so-called orthodox sects of the day, I am compelled most emphatically to deny; that is, if I can put faith in the statements of his most intimate friends and acquaintances in this city. All of them with whom I have conversed on this subject agree in indorsing the statements of Mr. HERNDON. Indeed, many of them unreservedly call him an infidel. But by such a view of his religious opinions I think they misjudge him merely because they compare his faith with the so-called orthodox religions of the day. Narrow-minded people may class Mr. LINCOLN's religious belief with that of PAINE, VOLTAIRE, or VOLNEY. To my idea, however, Mr. LINCOLN's views of religion were as sublime as his views respecting human rights and human duties. But that he was such a religionist as Rev. SMITH, of East Camno, Strathmore, Scotland, I cannot possibly bring myself to believe. LINCOLN was too good a man to be a Pharisee; too great a man to be a sectarian; and too charitable a man to be a bigot.

GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS.—We would remind our readers that to-morrow evening, at the gallery of Messrs. LEEDS & MINER, No. 819 Broadway, will be positively sold by auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, the whole of the valuable collection of paintings for some weeks past exhibited at H. W. DERBY's new art rooms, No. 845 Broadway, and so well known as the Wright Collection. In addition to the treasures which Mr. DERBY purchased of Mr. WRIGHT, and including such masterpieces as GALLAIT's "Last Honors to Counts Egmont and Hoorn," EASTMAN JOHNSON's "Old Kentucky Home," MIGNOT's "Source of the Susquehanna," and other costly paintings of that character, a number of other new ones will be offered, from the pencils of BIERSTADT, HUNTINGTON, GIFFORD, GEROME and other eminent artists, native and foreign, numbering altogether about 150 fine paintings. It is very seldom indeed, if ever, that New-York has seen so large a number of really first-class works of art submitted collectively to the hammer of the auctioneer, and the occasion will doubtless draw together an unusually large crowd of art patrons and collectors from far and near.

THE PEAK OF ORIZABA.

An Attempt to Attain its Summit—The Perils Attending it—Grandeur of the Views Afforded.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* gives a graphic description of an ineffectual attempt in January last, by a company numbering twenty or more, to scale the snowy peak of Orizaba, according to Humboldt the highest peak in Mexico, and the handsomest in the world. The party had resolved on treading where a white man's foot never ventured before, and anticipated remaining upon the mountain two nights at least. The correspondent describes the incidents of the first day's ascent, and continues:

At sunset we reached the stone chapel and tower, 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. One after the other our company filed into the gateway for the night. Of its origin there is no history—of its age, generations long since dumb knew nought. But a shepherd would not cross its threshold at night time, nor seek shelter from a storm, if a coronet were offered him. The frost that night was sharp and heavy; the bare hard earth was white, and the morning light revealed the neighboring stream iced over as it slept almost on the narrow level above the abysses. The air drifted down from the snow region, and man and horse shivered in the blast. Thermometers were low, and so were the spirits of the party. Complaints were many, and enthusiasm had flagged alarmingly. A vote then would have disclosed two-thirds of the party in favor of retreating. From this point there was no horse-path. Here ended all signs of human or animal travel, and upward, for five thousand feet, in interminable layers of rock and cinders, and above these, and on the pyramidal ridges from the ruined tower gleamed in the sun, until one's head became dizzy at the sight-close-packed snow and thousands of ice-pinnacles.

Over these we were to clamber before reaching the summit. Some of the party breathed heavily even at this height, and were averse to proceeding further. Horses were picketed within the walled yard of the ruined chapel; artists packed their apparatus, the engineers their instruments, and with a plenteous supply of brandy in each man's pocket, the guides were directed to commence the ascent. Then followed promiscuously, Americans, Englishmen, Mexicans—one after the other, singing, whistling, jesting as we went. Not long did these noisy demonstrations last, for the breath came hard, and the hand, and feet, and senses were required for the hazardous journey. As we advanced new difficulties arose; ledges were precipitous and barely passable; rocks of round sandstone came rolling and sliding downward by us; drifts of snow from the topmost ridges glided swiftly from their places as the sun rose in the heavens; and huge, flat ice blocks at times came whirling by us like cannon balls.

When on a rise of 14,000 feet the party separated, some taking the high snow ridges, others the gorges or gullies. There is a mean difference in height between the two—often 800 feet. The gullies run up to the summit, with occasional breaks, parallel with the ridges; and the surface composed of *débris*—a collection of centuries—a spongy, black earth, through which we sank to the knees, and where no snow or ice lay, but through which, at noon-day, ran the drippings that trickled from the high snow cliffs. The leaping fountains, winding through the gorges, increased as they descended, and uniting sometimes below, swept in a thundering torrent down the mountain side. These streams had worn beds a hundred feet deeper yet than the general level of the gullies. The formation of rocks and earth differed in no wise from that further down. Here and there lay huge piles of gray limestone and sandstone, and specks of quartz, promiscuously intermingled, angled, some flat and edged, others with regular layers of lime and sandstone; rents, fearfully deep, in the mountain side, disclosed curiously disposed strata of the upper and lower and intermediate sections of geologic formation. Great, gaping mouths in the rocky sides send out sulphuric fumes; and in one mammoth opening lay heaps of sulphur, and further back pillars of purplish stone (the result of drippings) thirty feet high. These are no evidences of recent eruption, (perhaps none for two hundred years,) but the fact that the summit is bare and black, and that occasional whirls of smoke are emitted from the crater, indicates the smouldering condition only of the volcano at present.

The ascent was continued in an almost direct line toward the top. Up to within two thousand feet of the summit level, the whole company were in motion, but scattered at great distances from each other, some almost out of sight on the conical cliffs; some toiling abreast up the dark gullies. At this time some began to fail and fall by the way; blood began to pass from nose and ears, and faces were swollen so that old friends knew each other only by the dress. A few continued the journey a thousand feet higher, lay down, slept on the snow or black dust, gasped for breath and awoke. Some dropped every few minutes—it was impossible to keep awake all the time—but started up again as soon, catching the breath. The painful, oppressive atmosphere weighed heavily upon the loaded artists, and they with one accord, and without parley, turned and retraced their steps toward the spot where fell early the unambitious and weak-lunged. Those on the ridges, sent whirling under their feet, rocks and patches of black earth, and ice clefts that seemed to hang in air above the affrighted explorers in the gullies beneath. Land and snow sections were continually started under the feet of those above; and snowdrifts often fell, burying us at times in the *débris*.

The sun was by this time in mid-heaven, and beat down fiercely, blinding us, and starting a thousand little rills from the exposed ledges that seemed in the sunbeams silver veins, as they slid down noiselessly the tall ice pillars, and ran along the rocky sides, clear as crystal, till they went foaming and leaping into the surging stream below. No sign of tree, or shrub, or grass blade, or hardy flower—all silence, and snow, and black desolation; ritted rocks, wierd, unseemly piles of frozen earth and ice, upward—mist and cloud below; the sun and sky, deep blue, overhead; beneath, the cloud-field and the abyss. Artists were out of sight under the clouds, descending; engineers and others lay down or staggered at points on the way, incapable of willing or acting, and calling upon those in front to return. Falling rocks became more frequent; boulders, undermined by the thaw of ice, came spinning after each other at fabulous rates of speed. Snow banks would start off themselves from their places, and with a sharp cutting sound, drop into the abyss and be seen no more. Shafts of ice thirty feet long, loosened by the falling boulders and snow slides, slipped from their moorings, fell upon the sandstone cliff below, ground into fragments, and bounding on and between sun and cloud, sparkled like diamonds as they fell. The winds were sharp and cold but not high. Sometimes, in the deep hollow, it struck the sharp crag, and shrieked like the night tempest on a rocky reef. Once, and once only, it chopped round and swept the mass of cloud away eastward, and then distant landmarks, and cities, and plains were visible. Popocateptel and all the Mexican volcanoes were distinguishable, and with a good telescope we looked out over the Chiquite Mountains into the placid waters of the gulf. In a few minutes the wind shifted, and cloud and mist trooped back again and hung with a sort of affectionate embrace, around the mountain top and sides.

Sound at this height was very distinct, although it appeared distant when actually near. Amid the silence that reigned, the snapping ice shafts and snow slides, and falling rocks, and even the little waterfall, fell painfully upon the ear. The crashing noises one experiences in caverns, when a stone strikes the floor, or a rill plays upon the rock, resemble very nearly the sensation; and when a boulder broke upon the lower ledge, the sound quivered with a vibratory motion for a long time before it died away. The sense of isolation is acute, existence is a dream; the senses half benumbed, memory in a mist, and thought lost in a maze of uncertainty. Were it not indeed for the continuous struggle to retain vitality, the sensation of losing breath, and the constant loss of blood, one might easily be induced to dream on in a seeming sleep on a sunny snow ledge or cinder gorge.

We were now nearly 16,000 feet above sea level. Distinctly, as if at our elbow, the sound of the guide's feet striking the solid drift, 1,000 feet away, fell upon the ear. Evidently the Indian pilots, who did not count upon our advancing so far, became alarmed and indicated a wish to return. But Gen. S—— urged them forward, taking himself a narrow, conical ledge, pushed after toward the summit. Notwithstanding the pretentious knowledge of these natives, it is very much doubted whether any living being advanced further toward the summit than our party did.

Some time during the war with Mexico, twenty or more years ago, an army officer—a South Carolinian, I believe—made the attempt to reach the top, but he fell, paralysed, after reaching the height of 15,000 feet above the gulf. His comrades proceeded no further, but planted on the spot, firmly in the rocks, a stout staff, and on it unfurled the stars and stripes. The flagstaff remains yet in its place, but not a thread of the red, white and blue is left—all given to the winds and storm, the hail, sleet, blasts and the gale. Two-thirds of our party were out of sight, down the slope; three alone, beside the affrighted guides, held their way. Blood oozed from ears, and nostrils, and mouth, and veins stood out on the forehead like great black lines. Our footing became more and more uncertain; the ascent more abrupt; the stones constantly turning and crumbling away, and betimes, huge masses of earth, and boulders, and scoria, loosened by the melting snow, came thundering and hissing from above, fairly flying past our heads, on to the next projecting ledge, and great snow-drifts, broken and crumbled by the colliding rocks, avalanched down upon our heads a perfect storm of snow, and icicles, and black earth, and lava dust. One of the guides, smitten by a passing drift, rolled, half dead, three hundred feet down the slope, and was buried for awhile in the *débris* of snow and earth. Col. C., a West Pointer, was thoroughly exhausted, and made as incoherent speeches as a toper in his last struggles to maintain consciousness. His broken sentences, low and indiscreet, were indicative of scenes on the Chickahominy, mustering squadrons in cold weather.

Down the mountain side, almost under the clouds, lay our English friends, completely demoralized, and seemingly discussing on a lava bank sundry bottles of Cognac, unconscious of the dangers threatening their fellow voyagers in their perilous journey on the treacherous cliffs above. The miniature cascades disappeared: even the drippings disappeared from the rocks; for we had passed the line of thaw. Snow was beaten down hard and compact, and glistened like ice as the sun fell upon it. But an abundance of loose rocks lay on the surface, poised for motion at the slightest touch. The guide started more than one as he picked his way some distance in front. We heard by the footfalls that the courageous S—— was pushing on. He was within 500 feet of the top, turning into a shallow gulley to avoid the falling boulders, when a sliding, tumbling noise was heard, then a heavy dull click, then a fall, and in a moment a heavy boulder came whizzing by on its downward course, some one called out, "S—— has fallen!" The rock struck him on the shoulder, breaking it, and hurled him a 100 feet down the steep gulley. The guide reached him soon after, and we bore him slowly down the steep slope, abandoning for the time, our enterprise.

Arrived at the tower, the mountain streams, swollen by the melting snow, went foaming and roaring down their rocky beds. Our horses were picketed as we left them in the morning. We passed another night within the roofless chapel; and with all the quaint stories and goblin fables associated with it, slept soundly till "rosy fingers" of morn streaked the eastern sky; and down again with our wounded comrade into the soft warm winds and pine groves, we picked our way, and yet further on, to the balmier air of the lowlands, where cool streams from the hills and peak danced merrily through maguey fields, and in the orange shade through broad pampas to the Rio Blanco.

Procuring a Wife in Idaho Under Difficulties.

A correspondent of the Idaho *Times*, writing from Horse Shoe Bend, Boise County, of that Territory, relates the following incident of an adventure to secure a young wife: The girl, aged fourteen, was kept locked in her room. Her parents were on guard, had their pickets thrown out, and, in a word, left nothing undone which the human foresight of exasperated parents could do to prevent an escape. The intended groom had called on a young man, a Mr. W—d, who, having served his country honorably and had his discharge, agreed to aid his friend, Mr. D., and after maturing all their plans they set out for the scene of hostilities. Arriving at the residence of the girl, and having driven in the pickets, they found the doors locked. At the word "charge" both young men made a rush, and immediately the door gave way and the opposing parties were viewing each other; but it was only for an instant. The young men drew their pistols and pointed them at the father of the girl; but the mother was not to be cowed by such means, and claimed to have a hand in the desperate struggle. W. cast a look upon the old lady, and, says he, "Madam, do you think you can frighten me, that has been through a hundred battles under SHERMAN?" "I will show you," was the old lady's reply, and instantly seizing one of the rifles that were standing in the corner of the room, and, fortunately for the soldier boy, getting one without a load, drew a bead and snapped the cap, but of course without any effect, except to rid the house of both men, but not until the girl had run out with her bonnet and shawl, with her intended after her, while W. covered the retreat as long as he considered it safe to remain about the premises. To be brief, the young pair got married; but I understand that the old gentleman is about to have the young man arrested for house-breaking, drawing deadly weapons, and, I suppose, girl-stealing.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

FRANKLIN ROUNDS, who first enlisted in the Seventh United States Infantry, Nov. 7, 1837, served in Florida from April, 1839, to June, 1842; in Mexico during the whole war; again in Florida from September, 1849, to June, 1850; was recommended by the regimental commander for great bravery and gallant daring at Monterey, was driven from his post, (Fort Arbuckle, C. N.) after the withdrawal of United States troops, by the Indians, and had to go to Texas, where he remained loyal and true, until the Federal forces reoccupied Fort Smith, Ark., when he made his way, through the enemy's lines, 250 miles and reported at Fort Smith for duty, and remained at that post from Sept. 21, 1863, until Jan. 25, 1865, when he received a furlough for one month, and subsequently was discharged for expiration of term of enlistment at Fort Schuyler, New-York harbor.

The University of Pennsylvania has conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. on Major-Gen. S. W. CRAWFORD. He is a graduate of both the literary and medical departments of the University. He was acting as Medical Officer in Fort Sumter when the attack was made upon it, and shortly after entered the military service, and served through the war.

Prof. JACOB ORTON, of Rochester, will probably succeed Prof. CHADBOURNE in Williams College, the latter becoming President of the Agricultural College. Prof. ORTON was a graduate of Williams in 1855, and will have charge of the scientific expedition which the Lyceum of Natural History propose to send to South America next Summer.

Dr. SAMUEL G. HOWE and Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, with two daughters, were among the passengers in the *Asia*, which sailed from Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool. Dr. HOWE will leave his family in Italy and proceed to Greece, in order to superintend the distribution of the money raised in the United States for the relief of the starving Cretan women and children.

Hon. HENRY W. BENCHLEY, formerly of Worcester, died recently in Texas. He was one of the leaders in the American Party in Massachusetts, and has been a member of both branches of the Legislature, President of the Senate, and Lieutenant-Governor of the State.

A dealer arrested in St. Albans, Vt., for selling liquor contrary to law, averred that what he sold was not intoxicating liquor, for he had kept live minnows in it, and had to strain it because his customers objected to the minnows; and his witnesses proved the fact.

S. H. KELLOGG has been Treasurer of Pittsfield, Mass., for forty years, and the town voted him a present of $100 at its recent annual meeting. SILAS B. HASLETYNE has been Treasurer of Bakersfield for forty-five years, and is the oldest town official in the State.

MOSES A. HAWKES, of Chicago, after an examination at St. Paul, Minn., has been committed for trial for the alleged murder of his wife at a hotel in August last.

Rev. GEORGE TRASK, the anti-tobacco crusader, at a recent temperance meeting in Fitchburgh, Mass., astonished the audience by declaring that he was in favor of a license law.

An enterprising citizen of Alfred, Me., who wished to know promptly what the world is doing, has built at his own expense a telegraph line to Biddeford.

GOV. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, gave his first official reception since his reelection in Boston on Thursday evening.

SOJOURNER TRUTH is in Rochester, endeavoring to obtain employment for the freedmen now in Washington.

Gen. JOHN A. MCCAUSLAND, who has been self-exiled in Mexico since the close of the war, has returned to his home in Mason County, Va.

Hon. SIMON PAGE has been reelected Mayor of Hallowell, Me., with only one dissenting vote—probably his own.

EDWIN MILES, Esq., one of the publishers of the Syracuse *Journal*, died on Thursday morning.

Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio, graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1856.

The Annual Liederkranz Ball.

The two balls *par excellence* in the German world are the annual masquerades of the Liederkranz and Arion Societies. Between the two there is a very pleasant and healthy rivalry that stimulates exertion and suggests novelties in the way of entertainment and pleasure. This season the Liederkranz takes the lead, and is now issuing tickets for the masquerade which will be given at the Academy of Music on Thursday night, the 21st inst. Mr. HENRY C. F. KOCH is the Secretary, of whom more particular information may be had. All the jolly features of other years will be presented on this occasion, and doubtless others of equal interest will be added sufficient to attract the attention not only of the Teutonic population, but all the rest of New-York mankind.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE STEAMSHIP GUIDING STAR FOR EUROPE.—The Directors of the New-York Mail Steamship Company recently made an arrangement with the New-York and Havre Steamship Company to run the *Mississippi* and *Merrimac* in that line in connection with the *Arago* and *Fulton*. So great are the applications for berths, that for the better accommodation of the public they have substituted the *Guiding Star* for the *Merrimac*, to sail hence for Havre on the 30th inst. The *Guiding Star* is a first-class ocean steamer of near 3,000 tons burden. She is 313 feet in length, 41 feet breadth of beam, and has 31 feet depth of hold. She is a side-wheel steamer and has three decks. She has recently returned from a voyage to Brazil, and so reliable a steamer is she that her arrival at this port was timed to the minute; and although her track over the stormy deep was a distance of more than five thousand miles, she arrived at her dock several hours before she was due. In her voyage to Brazil she was continually in advance of her schedule time. She is not only reliable, but is fast. On a recent trip her log shows 367 miles in one day. The accommodations are for 300 first-class passengers, and her saloons and state-rooms, for ease and elegance, cannot be surpassed by any steamers afloat. The cabins, which run the entire length of the ship, are finished in the native woods of the country, tastefully arranged and varnished, and her appointments for state-room and culinary conveniences are remarkably fine. The ship may be seen at her dock at Pier No. 46 North River. She sails for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the 30th inst.

EXHIBITION AND SALE OF PAINTINGS.—There is now on exhibition, to be sold on Wednesday and Thursday next, a very fine collection of imported pictures at the Fine Arts Gallery of Messrs. MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 82 Fifth-avenue. The collection numbers over 180 pictures, many of them the best specimens of the artists named on the catalogue and well known to connoisseurs. A visit to the gallery even through the snow will well repay the labor of reaching it. Among the noticeable pictures are No. 45 on the catalogue, *Paolo and Franseco di Remini*, by BOKS, of Antwerp, and No. 141, *Peace*, by the same artist, being the first of his works exhibited in this country. No. 64, *Interior of a Stable*, by VAN KUYCK, is one of his best specimens. ROBBE is represented by a *Landscape, Figures and Sheep*, No. 70. No 120, entitled *The Young Artist*, by GERARD, tells its own story and speaks its merit truthfully and well. DAVID COL, a favorite of his school, is represented by several paintings, stories of domestic life, characterized by his quaint humor and faithfulness of touch. There are several works of KOEK-KOEK. On the easel rests a delicate cabinet gem by PECRUS, entitled the *Bridal Toilet*, from the last exhibition at Brussels. Not the least attraction is No. 159, the *Hall at the Blacksmith's*, by VERSCHUUR, in which the impatient horses are treated with great power. In addition to these imported pictures are some ten or twelve works of prominent American artists. This collection, if not the best, is certainly one of the best imported for sale for some time.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS, &C.—FOURTH ANNIVERSARY.—The branch of the amalgamated society of engineers, machinists, millwrights, smiths and pattern-makers, in this City, held their fourth anniversary last week in the Manchester Hotel. Mr. CHARLES MCLOUGHLIN presided, Mr. HENRY HAMMOND occupying the vice-chair. After the discussion of the good things on the bountiful board, addresses were delivered on important matters touching the trades represented. The subject of cooperative workshops was discussed at considerable length, and the probability is that, out of its rapidly increasing strength in the City, this organization will soon take steps in this direction. The Society proper, of which this in New-York is but a branch, young and remote from the parent trunk, is a highly important one, having its headquarters in London. Its expenditure in benefices to the sick and unemployed among its members reaches as high as $300,000 per year, and it numbers upon its roll over 40,000 members. It has branches in every manufacturing town in Great Britain and Ireland, and in Australia and Canada, and has, within a few years back, formed relationship with new branches in the important manufacturing cities of this continent. Its objects are solely benevolent, and its management is shown to be wonderfully successful, having now in its exchequer to the credit of its members an accumulated fund amounting to over half a million dollars.

UNFAITHFUL REVENUE OFFICERS.—CHARLES H. RAMSDEN and JOHN B. RAMSDEN, Revenue Officers and keepers of Government stores, were arrested yesterday on being detected in the act of robbing the distillery of LEWIS SCHLESSINGER, No. 31 Abbatoir-place, which was seized recently for violating the United States Revenue Law. These men had charge of the cellars and the whisky stored therein. In connivance with a liquor dealer named LANG, they abstracted the contents of six casks from the store, and were in the act of helping the carting off of two more barrels when detected. From information received, the parties were watched and the robbery fairly brought home to them. They were arrested, LANG also, and taken before the United States Commissioner.

FIRE IN BROOME-STREET.—At 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the six-story building No. 198 Broome-street. The flames were speedily extinguished, but the premises and contents were considerably damaged by water. The first four floors are occupied by K. KEENKEL, safe manufacturer, whose stock was damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured for $7,000 in the Stuyvesant and Williamsburgh Insurance Companies. The fifth floor is occupied by Mr. MCAUTENBEITH, as storage. Loss $300; no insurance. The sixth floor is occupied by M. SCHENKENDISEN, as storage. Loss $1,500; no insurance. WM. TILDEN is owner of the building. Loss $2,000; insured for $5,000 in Williamsburgh and Metropolitan Companies.

SUICIDE AT THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Among the nurses employed at the New-York Hospital was HENRY WALLACE, who recently exhibited symptoms of insanity of a mild type. No alarm was felt in his behalf, and he was not watched. On Thursday morning WALLACE was on the third floor of the South Building, and deliberately flung himself over the banisters of the winding staircase, and fell to the ground-floor. He sustained severe internal injuries by the fall, and death ensued during Friday night. An inquest will be held by Coroner WILDEY. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and forty-five years of age.

THREE BOYS DROWNED.—Mr. JOHN SIGER, of No. 311 West Twenty-fourth-street, came into the Sixteenth Precinct Police Station late last night, and reported that his three sons—ALFRED 17, JAMES 15, and FRANK 13 years of age, left this side of the North River yesterday afternoon in an open boat, intending to go to the Elysian Fields. When nearly across, the boat upset, and another boat was dispatched to rescue them. The boat was recovered, upside down, and two of the boys' coats. The three sons are supposed to have been drowned.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The ninth annual catalogue of this institution has just been published. The whole number of law students is 168—92 being in the senior and 76 in the junior class. The senior class met on Monday evening last for the purpose of electing their valedictorian. The election resulted in the choice of Mr. JOHN W. STERLING, a graduate of Yale of the class of 1864. This is the sixth time in as many years that this highly honorable position has been awarded to a graduate of Yale.

THE NEW HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD DEPOT.—The new depot which the Hudson River Railroad Company are about to erect in St. John's Park is to be three stories in height, and 435 feet in length by 405. There are to be 10 car tracks on the first floor, accommodating 160 cars. Ample accommodations will be afforded for the receipt and delivery of freight. The building will be fire-proof, and will cost something like three-quarters of a million of dollars.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago; Hon. J. D. Ward, Chicago; Hon. M. H. Insley, Kansas; Hon. Julius Movins, Buffalo, and Gen. Anson Stager, Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. J. A. Griswold, Troy, is at the New-York Hotel. Lieut. H. E. Adams, of the Sixth Regiment, (British Army), is at the Everett House. Gen. John A. Greene is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. J. W. Chase, of Rhode Island, is at the Astor House.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—At 9 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the fourth floor of No. 149 Broadway, occupied by BOWNE & Co., printers and stationers, resulting in a damage of $2,000 on stock. The second floor is occupied by several tenants as offices, all slightly damaged by water. The third floor is also occupied as offices. All of the losses occasioned by this fire are covered by insurance.

THE TAX LEVY.—The tax levy, as adopted by the Common Council, foots up to $11,105,858 86; the Comptroller's estimates were $11,101,802 52. The item for repairing Broadway, $390,817, has been stricken out, but will of course be reinserted by the Legislature. The levy has been approved by the Mayor and transmitted to Albany.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE LUXURIES OF PRISON LIFE.—A short time since the Grand Jury of the United States District Court at Trenton, made a presentment against the keeper of the Hudson County Jail, charging him with extorting money from, and otherwise wrongfully treating certain witnesses detained on behalf of the United States, in the County Jail. One charge was, that the witnesses—three in number—were thrust into a wretched apartment in the jail already occupied by other prisoners of the lowest character. A Committee of the Board of Chosen Freeholders investigated the charges, and the result is, that most of the statements were found to be gross misrepresentations, and the Board of Freeholders find the Jail-keeper blameless. The Committee state that the apartments occupied by the witnesses were entirely separate from the prison, spacious and well ventilated. The food furnished at their own request, and by the recommendation of the United States Commissioner, consisted of roast turkey, roast beef, porter-house steak, fricaseed chicken, tea, coffee, lager, (one day three gallons,) pretzels, Dutch cheese, tobacco, pipes and other articles too numerous to enumerate. The price paid by the three men for nine days' board each, extra meals for two guests, and extra furniture from the Jailor's family, and the bill of fare above-mentioned, amounted to $40 60, or less than $14 each man.

ENTERPRISE IN JERSEY—ANOTHER ROAD THROUGH THE VALLEY OF THE HACKENSACK.—That capitalists and land-owners in New-Jersey are keenly alive to the necessity of taking advantage of the harvest-time now afforded them in the rush of New-Yorkers to the suburbs, may be inferred from the fact that three bills for railroads through the Valley of the Hackensack, from the heights beyond that river, are now *en route* through the Legislature, and one has just received the sanction of the Senate and is now a law. This is to run a road direct from Cherry Hill to Hoboken, by a bee-line eight miles, and upon which it is claimed passengers will be carried that distance in twenty-five minutes, or, ferry included, thirty-eight minutes to New-York. Here is still another opening which will offer relief to our over-crowded, rent-oppressed citizens, where they may find homes and home comforts at something less per year than a third or a half of their incomes. The plan of this road, we learn, was contracted for in advance, and the Company are prepared to begin work at once. The road, it is promised, will be completed about the end of August, and will be known as the Cherry Hill Railroad.

HOBOKEN CITY FINANCES.—From the annual statement of the Collector, just completed, the receipts and expenditures on account of the Hoboken City Government for the year 1866 were: Receipts—Collected from the First Ward, $47,614 31; Second Ward, $33,932 82; Third Ward, $26,048 97; received from the County Collector, $147 91; total, $108,643 51. Disbursements—Paid Treasurer of State School, $447 91; paid County Collector for State and county tax for the year 1866, $42,487 08; salaries, $4,768 81; interest on water bonds, $3,260 86; interest on volunteer bounty loan, $3,900 29; city poll for schools, $1,403; special city toll for contingencies, $2,856; State poll, $1,429; volunteer bounty polls, $5,720; for contingencies, $534; public schools, $15,961 60; Fire Department, $4,240 45; poor, $2,968 28; Police, $8,056 76; lamps and gas, $5,512 52; cleaning streets, $2,544 24; repairing, $3,848 08; water rents for city purposes, $678 68; total, $65,708 52.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Wednesday evening, about 8 o'clock, Mr. WHITE, of Trenton, and AUSTIN MILLER, of Newark, while driving across Pelham Bridge, in Hudson County, on their way to New-York, were stopped by four highwaymen. One of the men jumped into the rear of the wagon and grasped MILLER by the throat, when WHITE hit the man over the head with the butt of his whip, causing him to fall out of the wagon. WHITE then whipped the horse into a run, and the baffled ruffians fired three pistol-shots without effect. The night being very dark, and the attack so sudden, the gentlemen are unable to give any description of their assailants.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSESSORS.—The Board of Assessment and Revision of Taxes, for the City of Newark, have appointed the following assistants for the several wards for the year 1867: First Ward, Abner D. Jones; Second, Alfred Goble; Third, Jonathan Pierson; Fourth, James Hewson; Fifth, Nicholas J. Fredericks; Sixth, Charles Roesser; Seventh, Matthew Murphy; Eighth, Thomas Byrne; Ninth, Daniel P. Fitzgerald; Tenth, John M. Mahannah; Eleventh, Jacob Schaffer; Twelfth, Wm. W. Hawkins; Thirteenth, [illegible] Roder.

POLITICAL.—The [illegible] County Freeholders stand eleven Democrats to ten Republicans. In Monmouth County, the [illegible] elections resulted about the same as last year. [illegible]eland elected the People's ticket. In Cumberland County the Republican City ticket was elected in Bridgeton. The Burlington County Freeholders stand twelve Democrats to ten Republicans. Camden stands nine Democrats to five Republicans.

NOT THE MAN.—A barber named JOHN MIRKLE, arrested in Newark a few days since charged with burglariously entering a saloon in Commercial-street, had an examination yesterday before Justices MILLS and STAFF, which resulted in his discharge, an *alibi* having been proved.

A HORSE KILLED BY A BULL-DOG.—A valuable horse belonging to Mr. CHARLES W. REVES, was attacked on Thursday night by a large bull-dog, in the stable, corner of Railroad-avenue and Oliver-street, and was injured so as to cause death.

REVIVAL.—A revival has been in progress during the present season in the Union Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark, which has resulted in over one hundred conversions, and the work still continues.

SOUTHERN RELIEF.—The ladies of Morristown will hold a meeting at that place on Thursday afternoon, the 21st, to take action tending to the relief of the suffering people of the South.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. ABNER WINANS, of Caldwell, died suddenly in front of his house on Thursday last, as is supposed from heart disease.

A Card.

The complaint of GEORGE BEERS against the undersigned, for (pretended) larceny, is malicious and unfounded. An investigation in the matter is to take place on Saturday morning next before Justice DODGE. Until the result is known, I respectfully request a suspension of judgment on the part of my friends and the public.

JOHN F. HOUSEWRIGHT, St. Denis Hotel.

Dated March 16, 1867.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

CASWELL.—Suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, on Thursday evening, March 14, ALBERTA, only child of Albert S. and Charlotte E. Whitmore Caswell, in the 2d year of her age.

Funeral from the Wayne-st. R. D. Church, Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 3½ P. M.

DALY.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Wednesday, March 13, MARY WHITAKER, wife of Edward Daly.

Funeral on Sunday afternoon, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 274 De Graw-st., Brooklyn. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Massachusetts and Maine papers please copy.

GAYLER.—On Saturday morning, March 16, HENRY WHITING GAYLER, eldest son of James and Sara V. B. Gayler, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from No. 353 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

LYNCH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 15, JOSEPH LYNCH, in the 38th year of his age, a native of the County Donegal, Ireland.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 152 Furman-st., Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock on Sunday, the 17th inst.; also the members of Co. F, 70th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., are respectfully invited to attend.

PALMER.—On Saturday, March 16, MARGARET SYREN PALMER, relict of Francis Palmer, aged 67 years and 7 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Monday at 1 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Corwith, Eckford-st., near Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I.

VAN BRUNT.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Friday, March 15, NICHOLAS R. VAN BRUNT, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 102 Fulton-av., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

WOODRUFF.—At his residence, on Thursday, March 14, in the 51st year of his age, HIRAM W. WOODRUFF.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, near Union Course, L. I., on Sunday, March 17, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. REED'S REPLY TO MR. BANCROFT.

PRESIDENT REED, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Being a reply to Mr. George Bancroft and others, by WILLIAM B. REED.

$1, post paid. Published by HOWARD CHALLEN, Philadelphia.

For sale by D. Appleton & Co., and C. Scribner & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED.

VOICE AND ACTION.

By Prof. J. E. FROBISHER.

IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO., Nos. 47 and 49 Greene-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

To be held at the REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., on SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22.

Conductor, Rev. J. H. VINCENT.

LECTURERS AND TEACHERS:

Rev. T. E. Vermilye, D. D.	John S. Hart, LL.D.
Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D.	Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D.
Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D.	Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.
Ralph Wells, Esq.	Rev. H. D. Ganse.
R. G. Pardee, Esq.	Rev. R. J. W. Buckland.
Andrew A. Smith, Esq.	Rev. Wm. M. Paxton.
Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D.	Rev. Dr. Anderson.
N. A. Calkins, Esq.	Rev. W. T. Sabine.

Musical Director, Prof. PHILIP PHILLIPS.

The preliminary sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, on SUNDAY EVENING, services commencing at 7½ o'clock. The introductory address on *The Object of Sunday-school Teaching* will be delivered by Rev. Dr. TYNG, on MONDAY EVENING. Exercises on this and the following evenings of the week, to commence at 7 o'clock. These exercises will be highly interesting and instructive to Sabbath-school Superintendents and teachers, and all interested in the Sabbath-school cause are invited to attend. Programmes containing full particulars can be obtained at the church.

REV. J. M. PEEBLES, THE WESTERN editor of the *Banner of Light*, will speak for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Mr. PEEBLES will address the school.

MARRIAGE, ITS ORIGIN AND NATURE.—Lecture in the New-Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR OF ST. STEphen's Episcopal Church, will deliver the second of the course of sermons to young men, in the church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING next, March 17. Service at 7½ o'clock. Service in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector. The second of the course of sermons to young men will be delivered SUNDAY evening, in the Church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 7½ o'clock. Service in the morning, 10½ o'clock.

THE SUNSHINE OF THE HEART.—A lecture upon the above subject will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 20, in Westminster Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., by Rev. A. A. WILLETS, D. D. Tickets 50 cents. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st.—Rev. Dr. GEER will repeat, by request, his sermon on congregational singing at this church on SUNDAY EVENING, March 17. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, on subjects pertaining to the present condition of the Church and nations, and the immediate coming of the Lord. Seats free. No collections.

A MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK Association of Sunday-school Teachers will be held in the 16th-st. Baptist Church, near 8th-av., on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF Young People's Prayer-meeting of Spring-st. Church will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Public invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

F. W. EVANS CAN BE MET BY HIS friends at Babbett Hall in the forenoon and at Dodworth's in the afternoon.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR—Late Rev. Dr. HAWKS' charge. Rev. GEORGE B. DRAPER will officiate for this congregation on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock in the large Chapel of the University on Washington-square. It is expected that the new chapel in East 25th-st., (built in memoriam of the late Rector,) will be ready for occupancy by Easter next.

THIRD LECTURE OF THE COURSE before the young men's Association of St. Timothy's Church will be delivered by Rev. F. C. EWER, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 21, at Lyric Hall, corner Broadway and 47th-st. Subject—*The Yo-Semite Valley*. Admission 25 cents.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUTH'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY, of the First Baptist Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth sts., will occur SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, when an effort will be made to secure a sufficient amount to erect a building for Sunday-school purposes for the poor white children of Atlanta, Ga., now under the superintendence of Rev. RICHARD NOLL. Rev. Mr. VAN METER will deliver an address, and his Little Wanderers will sing.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—No. 161 5th-av., corner of 21st-st. A public meeting of the Literary Society of the Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. There will be a debate and other literary exercises. Subject for discussion—*Did the Puritanism of New-England Lay a Better Foundation for the Prosperity of this Country than more Liberal Principles Would Have Done?* Young men especially invited.

THE SEVENTH OF THE COURSE OF Sermons in behalf of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, March 17, by Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., in the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Dr. MORGAN will, by request, repeat the sermon preached in January last as the third of the course. A collection will be made for St. Barnabas' House.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 17th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also at the corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M. All seats free.

CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY.—THE NEXT sermon in the course on Christian Education will be preached by Rev. ALEXANDER BURGESS, D. D., of Brooklyn, in Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 17, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Apathy of the Church the Devil's* [illegible]. C. N. CHANDLER, Secretary.

REV. DR. TYNG, RECTOR OF ST. George's Church, will preach the third sermon in the course on *Ritualism*, under the auspices of the Evangelical Knowledge Society, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av. and 10th-st., at 7½ o'clock.

SPIRITUALISTS' MEETING—DODworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway—Mr. JAMES, of Chicago, of wide notoriety, speaks at 10½; the inspired NETTY COLBURN, 7½ o'clock: 3 o'clock, Conference: *Does Spiritualism Furnish the Basis of Genuine Religion?* Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING MORNING and EVENING in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Evening service at 7½. *The Crime of Retaliation by Revenge Considered in the Light of the Divine Authority and Success of Capital Punishment.*

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Bliss of the Way to Holiness.* And at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Great Day of Wrath.* Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

CONFIRMATION.—RIGHT REV. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., Bishop of New-York., will administer the rite of confirmation in St. Philip's Church, (Protestant Episcopal,) Wesley-place, Mulberry-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next; services to commence at 3 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. Dr. VAN KLEECK at 7½ P. M. On WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock Rev. Dr. LEONARD will preach

ABRAHAM JAMES, THE CHICAGO MEDIUM, discourses before Spiritualists in Dodworth Hall on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., upon *The Bible and Spiritualism*, and Miss NETTIE COLBURN discourses under inspiration at 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 P. M. The public invited.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptising of Sunday-school children at 1½ P. M. and adults in the evening. Meetings will be continued every evening next week.

IF ALL SOULS ARE TO BE REDEEMED, WHY DID CHRIST DIE?—Rev. G. L. DEMAREST will answer on SUNDAY EVENING at the Second Universalist Church, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers always welcome.

STRANGERS' SUNDAY HOME.—REV. Bishop DOGGETT, of Richmond, Va., will preach in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The seats are free. Visitors to the City are cordially invited. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER CHRISTOPHER AND BEDFORD STS.—Rev. ADAM CLEGHORN, Pastor. Rev. W. G. DE WITT, from Canandaigua, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and every EVENING during the week at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Class-meeting at 9 A. M. Strangers' class at close of morning sermon. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

SERMONS ON THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING expects to preach at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject, morning: *The Conversion and Baptism of the Philippian Jailor.* Evening: *The Fifth Commandment.*

EVERETT ROOMS, NO. 1,296 BROADWAY, near 34th-st.—Subject for evening, (postponed.) *History of Unitarianism and Universalism.* Very important. Commence 7½ o'clock. Preaching also at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

RIGHT REV. H. A. NEELY, D. D., Bishop of Maine, will preach in St. George's Mission Chapel, 19th-st., near 1st-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 17, at 7½ P. M. Special collection for the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum.

REV. DR. A. R. THOMPSON, OF NEW-YORK, will occupy the pulpit of the Westminster Church in Brooklyn, (Rev. H. S. CAMPBELL's,) at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH-SCHOOL of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., near 8th-av., will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 20, 1867, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

REV. L. S. WEED, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Allen-st. M. E. Church, between Rivington and Delancy sts., at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Evening subject—*Prison Scenes of New Testament.* Preaching at 3 P. M. by Rev. Mr. RUSSELL. Seats free; all invited.

REV. DR. PETERS WILL PREACH SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, at the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Service in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Seats are all free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Bible Class 3 P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. G. L. DEMAREST will preach in National Hall, corner 4th-av. and 129th-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Subject: *Are Universalists Infidels?* Services commence at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

A LECTURE ON "FENIANISM, PRIESTCRAFT and Kingcraft vs. Liberty and Truth," by Rev. CHAS. B. SMYTH, at Argus Hall, No. 690 Broadway, near Houston-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, March 17, at 3½ o'clock.

REV. MR. QUENNELL, RECTOR OF the Church of St. John the Evangelist, (memorial of Bishop Wainwright,) will (D. V.) preach in St. Barnabas' Chapel, Mulberry-st., near Bleecker, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 17, at 7½ o'clock.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, ATTORNEY-ST.—Rev. Dr. BROWN, of the Pittsburgh Conference, will preach in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Services March 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching morning and evening by Eld. O. A. BURGESS, of Indianapolis, Ind.

REV. RAY PALMER, D. D., LATE OF Albany, will preach (D. V.) in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Ridge sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

NO. 814 BROADWAY, AT 3 P. M.—DIScussion: *Is Spiritualism as Reasonable as Orthodoxy?* At 7½ P. M., W. H. CHANEY, Esq., lectures before the Progressive Conference on *The War in Heaven.* Seats free.

AT MESSIAH'S CHURCH, NOS. 7 AND 9 7th-av., preaching by Rev. J. H. VAN DERZEE, at 3 and 7½ P. M. Subject at 3 P. M., *Spiritualism.* Seats free. Sabbath-school at 10½ A. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of discourse SUNDAY EVENING: *Why are Little Children Permitted to Suffer?*

REV. WM. P. CORBET, PASTOR OF Hedding M. E. Church, East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

REV. B. F. DE COSTA WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the Protestant Episcopal Church of Our Lord, southwest corner 8th-av. and 34th-st. Evening service at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 21ST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Please God, Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER, of Brooklyn, will preach in this church SUNDAY MORNING. Service at 10½ o'clock.

THE GREAT DAY OF GOD.—THE PASTOR of Mount Zion will preach at the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The End of the World; Its Time and Manner.*

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. H. M. BOOTH. Sabbath-school at 2½ o'clock P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH—41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Pastor, Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT.—Public services EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school in Chapel at 2½ P. M.

GEO. S. CHAMBERS, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach for the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, Clinton Hall, 8th-av. near Broadway, on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

A CARD.

GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS.

Having determined to sell by auction, on MONDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., the entire collection of Paintings recently purchased by me from W. P. Wright, Esq., and embracing a larger number of costly works of art than were ever before offered collectively in New-York, I deem it necessary, in order to avoid all misapprehension, to assure the public that those paintings will all be positively sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

This is no usual contributors' sale. With the exception of three paintings which do not belong to me, although having formed part of my exhibition, there is not a single one, in the entire 146 put down in the catalogue, which is not my individual property, to be sold on my individual account. I would state further, that out of the entire collection there is not, with the exception of two or three that would probably not amount to an aggregate of over $700, a single painting which has either been sold or even bargained for. It is generally conceded that a grander and more legitimate opportunity for obtaining first-class works of art was, probably, never before submitted to the art patrons and collectors of this country.

H. W. DERBY.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 16, 1867.

13,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	109⅛	500	West. U. Tel	41⅛
500	U.S.6s,5-20s, C'62		300	At. Mail SS. Co	83
	Small	109	100	Quick. Min. Co	36½
10,000	do	109⅛	100	Adams Ex. Co	58
10,000	US. 6s,5-20s,R.'62	107	150	do	58½
1,000	US.6s,5-20s,C.'64	107¼	54	Amer. Ex Co	59
2,000	U.S.6s.5-20s,C.'65	107⅝	6	do	59½
10,000	U.S.6s.5-20s,R.'65		100	U. S. Ex. Co	58½
	New	106¾	75	do	59
2,000	do	106⅞	50	do...2d call	58¾
5,000	U S.6s.5-20s.C.'65		65	Del. & H Canal	145½
	New	106¾	200	Central Coal Co	45
8,500	do	106⅞	100	Pac. M. SS. Co..b30	125
7,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'65	107⅞	116	do	125
2,500	Tr. Notes,7 3-10s,		100	N. Y. Cen	102⅞
	First Ser	105⅜	400	Erie R	59
500	do...2d Sm.	105¼	500	do	58⅞
4,000	do	105¼	500	do	58¾
2,000	do...Indorsed	105⅜	100	do...s60	58¾
10,500	do...3d Ser.	105⅛	200	do	58⅞
10,000	N. Y. St. Bounty Loan...Reg.	106¼	200	Reading R...s30	101⅛
			200	do...s30	101⅜
2,000	Tenn. 6s...x-c	66	700	do...s30	101¼
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	64¼	500	do	101⅛
10,000	Ga. St. 6s...x-c	69	100	do	101⅛
10,000	N. Car. 6s...x-c	48½	1000	do...s10	101⅛
6,000	Mo. St. 6s	97¼	50	N. Y. & N. H. R	118
5,000	do	97⅜	100	Mich. So. & N. I	74⅛
4,000	Mo. 6s, H.& St.J.		1200	do	74¼
	Issue	81	200	do...s15	74⅛
1,000	Cal. 7s	118⅛	39	Panama R	263
1,000	Conn. State 6s	100¼	400	Ill. Cen. R	115⅛
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	26	200	do...b30	115⅛
10,000	do	25⅞	200	Cleve. & Pitts...s60	82⅞
100,000	do	25¾	1000	do	82⅜
10,000	do	25⅞	200	do	82⅞
4,000	Erie 1st M	102	550	Chic. & N. W	35
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M	93	400	Chi. & N.W. Pf	63
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs	109	100	do...b15	63
34	Bk. of Commerce	116	200	Clev. & Tol. R	118
14	Ocean Bank	103	50	do	118⅛
63	Fourth Nat. Bank	104¼	300	Chic.& R. I	95⅜
100	Canton Co	47½	15	do	96
100	do	47	200	Tol., Wab. & W	38⅛
100	do	46¾	200	P., F. W. & C...s15	96
100	do	46⅝	800	do	96⅛
100	do	46⅜	300	do	96
100	do	46½	100	do...s60	95¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000	Ohio & M. C	26	200	Reading R...s3.	101⅛
100	Canton Co	47	400	do	101⅜
50	Pac. M. SS. Co	123⅜	300	Chic. & N. W. Prf	63⅛
200	N. Y. Cen	103⅛	200	do	63⅛
100	do...o	103⅛	1500	Chic., R. I. & P	95½
200	Clev. & Pitts	82¾	1300	do...b3	95⅞
400	M. So. & N. I	74¾	800	do...b3	95⅝
300	do...s3	74¾	1100	do	95⅝
200	do...b10	74⅞	300	do...s10	95⅝
1200	do...b3	74⅞	1400	do...b3	95⅝
800	do	74⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C...s3	96⅛
200	do...b10	75			

SATURDAY, March 16—P. M.

The Gold Room was ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. firmer than the average sales of yesterday, and left off about 134⅜ ℘ cent. The Customs demand of the day was $324,000, and for the whole week $2,993,000, of which about $1,000,000 was drawn from the Specie Deposits in Bank, and the Treasury probably sold about $1,500,000. The Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out amounted to $177,700. The receipts from California were $244,888, and the exports to Europe $247,744, mostly in California Gold bars. The Cash Gold was not so easy in the Gold Room or on the Street as earlier in the week. The Foreign Exchanges for Saturday's steamers left off 109@109⅛ on London for standard names, and not very strong.

The Public Funds were ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. firmer for the consolidated 5-20s, January and July, and there is an active funding going on of the First Series of 7.30s. The old 5-20s of 1862 were a fraction weaker than on Friday.

The Railway market opened in the morning at partially lower figures, but gained strength later in the day, and was quite buoyant in the Long Room, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.—no regular Second Board being held on Saturday. Michigan Southern sold as high as 76 ℘ cent. from 74⅜ in the morning. The following quotations were made at the close:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	97¼	97⅜	Northwest	35⅛	35⅛
U. S. 5-20s	109⅛	109⅛	N. West Pref	63⅛	63⅛
U. S. 7.30s	105⅛	105⅜	Rock Island	96	96
N. Y. Central	103	103	Fort Wayne	96⅛	96⅛
Erie	58¾	59⅛	Pacific Mail	125	124¾
Hudson	137	137	Quicksilver	36⅛	36½
Reading	102	101⅜	W. U. Telegraph	41⅛	41⅜
Mich. Southern	74¼	75⅛	Mariposa Pref	23⅛	22⅛
Illinois Central	115¼	115⅛	Ohio Certificates	27	26⅛
Pittsburgh	81⅞	82⅜	American Gold	134⅛	134¼
Tennessee 6s	66⅛	66	Bills on London	109	109

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	131	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	106⅞
6 ℘ cent., 1868	130	Oregon W. L., 1881	105
5 ℘ cent. coupon, 1868	129⅛	Oregon W. L. ½ yr. 1881	105
6 ℘ cent. reg'd. 1881	103⅞	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	109
500 & 1,000, 1881	109¼	5 ℘ cent. coupon, 1871	109
5-20 registered, 1862	107	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1874	103
5-20 coupon, small	109	5 ℘ cent. cou., 1874	103
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅛	End. coupon, 1874	103
5-20 registered, 1864	107¼	10-40 registered	97¼
5-20 500 & 1,000	107¼	10-40 500 & 1,000	97⅜
5-20 registered, 1865	107	7 3-10 1st series	105⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	107¼	7 3-10 2d series	105⅛
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	106⅝	7 3-10 3d series	105⅜

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Bank of the Repub.	114
Union	116	Bank of N. America	105
America	130	Hanover	109
Phenix	105	Irving	102
Tradesmen's	142	Corn Exchange	118
National	108	St. Nicholas	105
Merch'ts Exchange	107	Imp'rs. & Traders	112
Seventh Ward	110	Park	140
State of New York	107	Central National	110½
Commerce	116	First National	205
Ocean	102¾	Fourth National	104
American Exchange	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	94⅛	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	105	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	86⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	105	Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Han. & St.Jo. L.G	98
Erie 1st mort. 1867	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	90
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	100⅛	Tol. & W. 2d M	76
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	91⅛	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	72
Erie 7s, 5th mort. 1888	88	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M	94
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st M. '77	95	Gal. & Chic. Ext	88
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., S.F.'85	102	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	98
Hud. R. 7s, conv. 1867	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101
Harlem 7s 1st M. '69-'72	100	N. J. Central 1st M	103
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M	93	N. J. Central 2d M	101
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	87	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 1st M	101⅛
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F'd 7 ℘ c.	98	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M	94
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	108	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	70
Alton & T.H. 1st M	99	Chi. & Alton Income	90
Alton & T.H. 2d M. Inc	76	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	80½
Chi. & N. West. S. F	92	Joliet & Chic. 1st M	102
Chi. & N. W. Int B	91	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95

Missouri State Debt.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE INTEREST UPON THE STATE DEBT.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. That in pursuance of the requirements of the sixth section of the ordinance of the Convention, adopted April 8, 1865, there is hereby levied, and shall be assessed and collected for the years 1867 and 1868, a tax of four-tenths of one per cent. on the assessed value of all the real and other property subject to taxation in this State, and when so collected shall be paid into the State Treasury, and placed to the credit of the "State Interest Fund," to be applied to the payment of the interest on the State debt.

SEC. 2. That all moneys that may be received by the State of Missouri from the United States Government under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping and provisioning the militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion," approved April 17, 1866, after deducting $2,000,000 to be reserved for the State school fund, the seminary fund, and to pay outstanding Union military bonds, shall, by order of the Governor, be placed, as fast as received from the United States, on deposit in the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, to the credit of the State of Missouri, and the Commissioners of the State Interest Fund shall direct said money to be paid out by said bank upon the overdue coupons of the bonds issued or guaranteed by the State in aid of railroads (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted,) as fast as received, which coupons shall be paid in the order in which they matured, commencing with those that matured on the 1st day of July, 1861; but whenever there is money enough received from the source aforesaid, to pay more than one series of coupons, then payment shall be made of other coupons in the order in which they matured, to the extent of the money so received.

SEC. 3. After all the money to be applied to the payment of the overdue coupons has been received from the United States, and has been paid out for that purpose, the Commissioners of the State Interest Fund shall report to the Governor the amount of outstanding over-due coupons unprovided for, and the Governor shall cause bonds of the State to be prepared to an amount equal to the amount of said outstanding overdue coupons. Said bonds shall be signed by the Governor and attested by the Secretary of State, with the seal of the State attached, and shall be numbered and registered by the Secretary of State, and delivered to the Auditor, who shall also register the same. The bonds shall be each for the sum of $1,000, and the coupons on the same shall be numbered to correspond with the bonds, and shall have upon their face the engraved signature of the Treasurer. The bonds shall bear date the first day of January, 1868, and shall be payable at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, in twenty years after date, with six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, at the same place, on presentation of the interest coupon. Said bonds, when executed and registered, shall be placed by the Commissioners of the "State Interest fund" in the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, and said bank, as agent of the State, may issue said bonds in exchange for such unpaid coupons, when presented in sums of $1,000, but for no other purpose; and no bond shall be deemed issued or binding on the State unless there is written or stamped on the face on such bond the words "issued by the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, as agent of the State of Missouri, in liquidation of overdue coupons," and signed by the Cashier or President of said bank. A quarterly report shall be made by said bank to the Commissioners of the State Interest Fund, of the number of bonds so issued, and the coupons redeemed shall be delivered to said Commissioners to be stamped, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $600,000, to the credit of the State Interest Fund, to be applied to the payment of the interest maturing on the first day of July, 1867, upon the outstanding State and guaranteed bonds issued or guaranteed in aid of the railroads; which money shall be deposited by the Commissioners of the State interest fund in the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, for that purpose, at least thirty days before said coupons mature; and the interest due on said bonds on the first day of July, 1867, shall be paid out of the same, according to the provisions of the law applicable to the case.

SEC. 5. That out of the "State Interest Fund," arising from the taxes herein ordered to be levied and assessed, and from other sources heretofore or hereinafter provided by law, the Commissioners of the State Interest Fund shall pay the interest coupons upon all the State or guaranteed bonds of this State, which coupons become due and payable on the 1st day of January, 1868, and shall continue to pay from said funds, and such other as may be provided by law, the accruing semi-annual interest upon the State and guaranteed bonds, as such interest becomes due. Said interest shall be paid in New-York, at the bank where the funds above-named are deposited.

SEC. 6. If not enough money shall have been received from the tax provided in the first section of this act to meet the semi-annual interest which will become due on the State bonds, on the 1st day of January, 1868, then any other money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, may be transferred to the "State Interest Fund," and used in the payment of said interest; or the Commissioners of the State Interest Fund may make a temporary loan, upon the faith and credit of the State, and upon such terms as they see fit, sufficient to supply the sum necessary to meet said interest, said loan to be repaid out of the first money received by the State into said interest fund.

SEC. 7. The Commissioners of the "State Interest Fund" shall keep as full and true accounts of all money that may be received from the United States under the provisions of the act of Congress mentioned in the second section of this act, and of the condition of the same, and how invested, and all payments out of the same, as are required to be kept of the "State Interest Fund," by the provisions of the 14th chapter, title 6, of the General Statutes of 1865, and the provisions of said chapter shall apply, as far as practicable, to all payments of interest and other proceedings under this act; and all interest coupons paid by the State shall be forthwith registered by the Auditor and stamped upon the face with the words "Paid by the State."

SEC. 8. This act shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

The Quicksilver Company.

From the New-York Tribune.

The Quicksilver Mining Company has made its annual report, which contains very valuable statistics in regard to the product of this mineral throughout the world, which, for 1866, is placed as follows:

	Flasks.		Flasks.
New-Almaden, Cal.	35,150	Lake Mine, Cal.	2,980
Almaden, Spain	32,400	Gaudaloupe, Cal.	1,654
Idria, Austria	7,225	Mount Diablo, Cal.	80
New-Idria, Cal	6,045		
Total			85,534

The accumulated stock in the different markets of the world, is, as near as can be ascertained, about 120,000 flasks, and this abundant supply, with the annual production undiminished, has caused a serious reduction in the price. The capacity of all the quicksilver mines now in active operation for producing quicksilver, is at least double the annual consumption, and while quicksilver is an article of absolute necessity for those purposes for which it is mainly used, yet neither excess of supply nor the recent reduction in price appear materially to increase the demand.

The price of Quicksilver in London has fallen from £8 ℘ flask, and for large lots no more than £6 15s. could be realized. This decrease in price does not for the present affect the income of the Company, as its produce has been sold in advance to the extent of 50,000 flasks at $30 in gold, to be delivered prior to April 1, 1868, and of which 20,765 flasks have already been delivered.

The profits of the Company for 1866 may be stated as follows:

35,150 flasks at $30 in gold	$1,054,500
Cost of production, in gold	691,791
Apparent surplus	$362,709
Interest paid	147,676
Remaining for stock	$215,033
or 2½ ℘ cen cent, in gold.	

The property is now represented by:

Capital stock	$10,000,000 00
Funded debt	1,500,000 00
Floating debt, gold	154,985 35
Floating debt, currency	59,000 00

The report concludes by stating that the present condition of the Quicksilver Mining Company, both in respect to its mining properties and its finances is better than it has been at any time since its organization. If the surplus earnings of the Company have not equaled the early estimates made by the Company, nor the sanguine expectations of many of the stockholders, the reasons are to be found in causes beyond the control of any management. The reduction in the London price which governed all the other markets of the world, from £8 to £6 15s. per flask, is equal upon the product of this Company for the last two years to about $600,000 in gold, and it will be borne in mind that this reduction in revenue, when caused by a reduction in the price, is taken wholly from what otherwise would be the net profits of the Company. The principal causes which have operated to the disadvantage of the Company for the past two years are three. *First*—The mines have yielded a lower grade of ores than during any previous years in their history. *Second*—The price for the quicksilver has been lower than has been known before for many years. *Third*—There has been an increased production and greater competition, without a corresponding increase of consumption and demand.

The report is a model for clearness, and while it does not exaggerate the value of the property, fully states its real condition as an investment. The Company has now a special charter from the State of New-York, and from this date operates under it, ceasing to be a body corporate under the laws of Pennsylvania.

The Dubuque and Sioux City and the New-York Central Railroads.

From the Dubuque Herald.

The result of the conference in New-York between the representatives of the Illinois Central and Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Companies, in regard to the leasing of the latter road, have been waited for with intense interest by our citizens and the people west of us, who have been well informed by us of the condition of the negotiations from time to time. A few weeks ago the negotiations were dropped, and the public mind rested for a week or so, when the matter was again taken up by the New-York parties, who have been considering it ever since. But the question, it is understood by railroad men here, is settled at last for at least several months, if not forever.

Yesterday letters were received here from New-York, which more than intimated that the Central folks have at last given up all notion of leasing our road, at least for the present. We learn that at the New-York Conference the points of objection raised by the Central men were "explained away," and the lease was considered a sure thing, when the Attorney for the Central raised one point which could not be thus disposed of. He said that he had carefully examined the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and consulted authorities on the subject, and that he had come to the conclusion that the Legislature of the State has the power to regulate railroad tariffs within its limits. This being so, in view of the strong movement being made in Dubuque and elsewhere to secure legislative interference, there was nothing to be gained at present by leasing the Sioux City road.

This was a ghost that "would not down," and negotiations were abandoned.

PLATT SMITH is expected home to-day, and will probably confirm the news which is given above.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1867.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Money deposited on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX. HARRISON HALL, President. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK, 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Six per cent. paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000 free from Government tax. Deposits now draw from April 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

$100 DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for information that will lead to the detection of the hackman that ran over a gentleman on Wednesday evening, March 13, about 7½ o'clock P. M., at the corner of Broadway and 22d-st. Address Post-office Box No. 2,460 New-York City.

FOR SALE—A COMPOUND ACHROMATIC Microscope, with ¼ inch, ½ inch and 1½ inch object-glasses, 3 eye-pieces and condenser; fitted in black walnut case, with drawers, and 75 mounted objects; all in perfect order; price $125. Address ROBERT H. WILLIAMS, Box No. 140 Times Office.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards common used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

TWO CHILDREN ARE OFFERED FOR adoption by a lady in reduced circumstances, whose husband is dead. One is a girl seven years of age, the other a boy of three years; are healthy, intelligent and prepossessing. Apply at the bakery, No. 205 Greene-st.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

JUDSON & CO., BANKERS, BROKERS AND COLLECTORS. DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c., Corner of Camp and Common sts., NEW-ORLEANS. Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York.

CERTIFICATE HOLDERS' MEETING.

TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (E. D.) OFFICE No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1867.

The undersigned with satisfaction announces the adoption, by nearly a unanimous vote, of the amendments to the "Trust Agreement" proposed at the meeting of Nov. 1, 1866, and since voted upon by more than three-fourths in interest of the owners of the Common and also of Preferred Certificates.

The rights of parties in interest being now defined, and their future policy indicated, it has been urged by several parties largely interested, that this meeting be continued, and the certificate holders be solicited to take immediate action for the consolidation of the two organizations provided for; and for such purpose a vote upon the annexed resolution, based upon the following plan and data, will now be proceeded with daily.

Certificate holders are earnestly requested to vote thereon without delay, in order that the meeting may not be unnecessarily protracted, to the possible detriment of their interests.

EDW'D LEARNED, Chairman.

PLAN FOR ENTIRE ENTERPRISE, UNDER SINGLE CORPORATION.

Capital stock (common) to be	$20,000,000
Capital stock (Preferred) to be	3,500,000
Bonded debt, including existing bonds	8,500,000
	$32,000,000

COMMON STOCK TO BE ISSUED.

To the $20,000,000 certificate holders, three shares full stock for every $500 of certificates	$12,000,000
One share scrip stock, assessable for $40 each for every $400 of certificates	5,000,000
To $3,500,000 preferred certificate holders, scrip stock assessable for $35 each, three shares for every $700 of preferred certicates	1,500,000
To new subscribers	1,500,000
	$20,000,000
Preferred stock to be issued to preferred certificate holders, par	$3,500,000
Money required for the entire enterprise	$8,000,000

RESOURCES.

Bonds	$8,500,000	
Less present bonds	3,650,000	
	$4,850,000, at 90 per cent.	$4,365,000
Receivable on $5,000,000 Scrip Stock, at 40 per cent		$2,000,000
Receivable on $1,500,000 Scrip Stock, at 35 per cent		525,000
Sale of $1,500,000 Reserved Common Stock and any excess of Preferred Stock		1,200,000
		$8,090,000

Total miles of road	520
Miles of road having both gauges, three rails (Cincinnati to St. Louis.)	340
Miles of road having narrow gauge only (Vincennes to Cairo and Paducah.)	180

ESTIMATE OF EARNINGS FIRST YEAR AFTER COMPLETION.

Broad-gauge Line, (average of earnings, 1865, 1866, $3,586,794)	$3,750,000
Cincinnati and Louisville Line (gain)	550,000
Cincinnati and Evansville Line, (gain,)	100,000
Cincinnati, Cairo and Paducah Line, (gain,)	1,100,000
Cincinnati and St. Louis, third rail, (gain,)	750,000
	$6,250,000
Operating and maintaining, say 66⅔ per cent.	4,166,667
Net earnings	$2,083,333
Interest on $8,500,000 Bonds ... $595,000	
Interest on $3,500,000 Preferred Stock 245,000—	840,000
Surplus	$1,243,333

The above estimate of earnings marked "gain," being the narrow-gauge business, is far below our expectations and the opinions of parties familiar with the business intended to be secured.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

Whereas, At this meeting of certificate holders, duly convened and by resolution continued, certain amendments to the Trust Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, have been adopted, whereby the organization of two distinct railway corporations is authorized for purposes therein declared, and in adjustment of the rights and interests of certificate holders; and

Whereas, Such purpose can now be beneficially accomplished by one of such contemplated corporations; therefore, it is hereby

Resolved and agreed, That said amendments, adopted as aforesaid, are hereby annulled and repealed in so far as they appertain or relate to the corporations so proposed to be organized, and in substitution therefor the following be adopted as amendatory of the fifteenth article of said Trust Agreement:

"When the Trustees shall have perfected their purchase of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, (Eastern Division,) or shall otherwise have become possessed of the same, they shall form or procure to be formed, a corporation under such laws of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, or either thereof, as they shall deem advisable."

The capital of such corporation shall consist of 35,000 Preferred Shares, and 200,000 Common Shares, of the par value of $100 each.

The purposes and obligations of such corporations shall be and be made as follows:

To receive from the Trustees the property to be purchased as aforesaid, viz.: The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, (Eastern Division,) and also all rights, properties and interests held by them in or relating to the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, (the Western Division,) being the entire capital stock and shares of said Company, together with all bonds, claims or demands against said Company, held or belonging to the Trust.

To receive from the Trustees any and all other properties or things belonging to the Trust and properly deliverable on the final termination thereof.

To make and secure, without unnecessary delay, close traffic communication and rail connection with the narrow-gauge system of railroads, extending to or intersecting said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, by a third and intermediate rail to be laid upon said road, and with the southwestern roads, by the construction of the Illinois Southern Railroad, or to secure such objects by some alternative arrangements which will yield equivalent benefits and revenue to said Company.

To maintain, operate and manage the properties so to be acquired or constructed, and any other which may thereafter be acquired, as an entirety, and conformably to the provisions and declarations of this amendment.

The capital stock of the corporation shall be used and disposed of as follows:

To the persons or parties who, upon a day to be determined by the Trustees, of which not less than thirty days' notice shall be published in one or more prominent newspapers in the City of New-York, shall be duly registered on the books of said Trustees as the owners of Trustees' Certificates, on the bases and conditions following, and on the surrender and cancelation of their several certificates, viz.: To the owners so registered, or their legal representatives, of Preferred Certificates, there shall be issued preferred stock of the corporation, full paid, for the amount of their Preferred Certificates, increased by an allowance of interest thereon, computed up to the first day of September next at and after the rate of one share of such preferred stock for every one hundred dollars of such certificates and interest surrendered by them respectively.

The preference of such preferred stock to be and constitute such stock a first claim upon the property of the corporation, after its indebtedness, and to entitle the owners thereof also to seven per cent. per annum, cumulative interest, payable semi-annually thereon; and whenever the net earnings of the corporation shall be in excess of the amount requisite to pay seven per cent. dividends per annum on the common stock, (all accrued interest on the preferred stock being paid,) such excess, when distributed, shall be divided equally per share on preferred and common stock alike.

And to such owners, in addition to such preferred stock, there shall be issued three shares of common stock, to be designated scrip stock, and declared to be paid up to the amount of sixty-five dollars each, for every seven hundred dollars of their preferred certificates and interest aforesaid.

To the owners, registered as aforesaid, or their legal representatives, of common or unpreferred certificates, common stock of the corporation, *full paid*, for the amount of their common certificates, at and after the rate of three such shares of stock for every five hundred dollars of such certificates surrendered by them respectively; and in addition thereto of one of such shares, to be designated scrip stock, and to be declared to be paid up to the amount of sixty dollars for every four hundred dollars of their such certificates so surrendered.

To parties entitled to fractional parts of a share of either class, there shall be issued a full share of same class, on the payment by such party in money of the fair current value of the complement.

All shares, both preferred and common, not issued as above provided, including all fractional parts of shares which any certificate holder may not take as aforesaid, to be held, used and disposed of for the benefit of the corporation and purposes hereinbefore declared, as its Directors may from time to time determine.

All scrip stock to be subject to the payment of future assessments up to par, whereupon they shall become full paid shares; non-payment of any such assessment to forfeit the stock, without other liability.

The corporation shall be restricted from creating and issuing any mortgage lien upon its property, which shall at any time make the aggregate amount of its issued and outstanding mortgage indebtedness exceed seventeen thousand five hundred dollars per mile, except by authority first to be had and obtained of two-thirds in interest of the owners of both the preferred and common full paid stock.

When the corporation is duly organized, the Trustees shall transfer and convey to it the entire property belonging to the Trust then held or controlled by them, in such manner and by such instruments in writing as counsel may advise; and they are hereby authorized to do any and all acts and things necessary to carry into effect the purposes and declarations of this amendment to the Trust Agreement, and to discharge any expenses or obligations made or incurred on account of this meeting, which they shall deem properly claimable, from the beneficiaries of the Trust.

The corporation, simultaneously with the transfer of the property as aforesaid, shall assume all the obligations and liabilities of the Trustees under or connected with the Trust Agreement, and their actions relating thereto, and shall protect and save said Trustees from all loss or harm on account thereof; and shall undertake the execution and obligations of this amendment in such form and manner as shall be satisfactory to said Trustees.

On the due transfer of the property as aforesaid to the new corporation, and upon proper measures being taken to secure to the certificate holders their respective shares of stock as aforesaid, and upon the aforesaid assumption of the liabilities and obligations as aforesaid, this Trust shall be and be taken to be fully discharged and terminated; and the Trustees shall thereupon be fully released forever from any claims, loss or damage therefrom, or in any manner relating thereto, by reason of any act or omission by them, or either of them, pertaining thereto.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 212 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON-ST., N. Y.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the National Life Insurance Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on MONDAY, the 1st day of April, 1867. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., No. 68 WALL-ST., New-York, March 14, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 25th inst. The poll will be opened from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. By order GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	109⅛	109⅜	June, 7-30	105⅛	105⅜
Coupon, 1881	109⅜	109⅝	July, 7-30	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62	107	107¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅞	118
5-20 Coupon, '62	109⅛	109⅜	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	117¼	117⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	107⅛	107⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅞	117
5-20 Coupon, '65	107⅜	107⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅞	116
5-20 " new, '65	106⅜	106⅝	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅞	115
10-40 Registered	97⅜	97⅝	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112⅛	112⅜
10-40 Coupon	97⅜	97⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅛	111⅜
Gold	134⅛	134⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅞	111
August 7-30	105⅜	105⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅞	111⅛
N. Y. S. Bty Loan	106⅛	106⅜			

We are exchanging NEW 5-20 BONDS for the FIRST SERIES of 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, allowing BANKS and BANKERS ⅛ OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION on all conversions. the difference of interest adjusted according to Government rule.

The SECOND and THIRD SERIES bought at market rates. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA R. R. CO.

Amply secured by land grant and completed road. Interest 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. A limited amount of bonds will be sold on very favorable terms.

Full particulars furnished by P. M. MYERS & CO., Bankers, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

A. L. MOWRY, BANKER AND BROKER, NO. 5 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buys and sells GOLD STOCKS, BONDS and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES exclusively on commission.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.

Insurance, City Railroad, Gaslight, Bank, Telegraph, Express, Manufacturing and Mining Stocks: also, City, County, State and Government Securities, receive special attention, and some on hand for sale, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends, at low rates for investments.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway, Issue Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, and the principal cities of GERMANY, SWITZERLAND AND ITALY. Also, letters of introduction to their correspondents in Europe.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 6 NEW-ST., Stock Exchange Building, NEW-YORK.

A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

1866.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY INSURANCE BUILDINGS, No. 49 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the 10th section of the act of its incorporation:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1865		$640,311 00
Premiums received during the year to Dec. 31, 1866:		
On Marine Risks	$2,383,246 07	
On Inland Risks	212,103 14—	2,595,349 21
Total		$3,235,660 92
The amount of earned Premiums during the year, less return premiums, was		2,120,322 30
Losses paid during the year:		
On Marine Risks	$2,382,018 81	
On Inland Risks	205,749 99	
Expenses and Reinsurance	278,638 34	
Total		$2,866,407 14
The assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1866, were as follows, viz.:		
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages		$440,650 00
United States Stocks, Loans on Stocks, Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and Loans, Rents of Real Estate, Salvage, &c		425,548 42
Cash		91,778 04
Bills Receivable		943,564 68
Premium Accounts not yet collected		84,245 25
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies		3,103 0
Total		$1,988,889 39

The foregoing statement has been made to conform strictly to the requirements of the Company's charter.

The receipts and expenditures of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1866, have been as follows:

Expenditures for Marine Losses, Return Premiums, Expenses, &c		$3,506,069 14
Receipts from Earned Premiums, Profits on Gold, &c		2,675,462 26
Excess of expenditures over receipts		$830,606 88
The Company were liable at the end of the year for Unpaid Losses, Return Premiums, Commissions, &c., estimated at	$648,611 43	
Less to be received for advance in value of Real Estate, Stocks, &c, and for sundry Salvage, Reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	413,426 36—	235,185 07
Deficiency		$1,165,791 95
Amount of outstanding Scrip called in and canceled		$1,161,820 00

In view of the above result, the Board of Trustees have this day ordered that the outstanding Scrip or Certificates of Profits heretofore issued by the Company be reduced their entire amount, and the Certificates issued therefor called in and canceled.

Holders of Certificates not heretofore redeemed are hereby notified of the action of the Board, and are requested to surrender such certificates at the office of the Company for cancelation.

The Board of Trustees also resolved that a subscription of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of notes in advance of premiums be taken up, in addition to the cash capital of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS already subscribed, and not included in the above assets.

No fire risks, disconnected from marine, have been taken by the Company.

The Company, on the 31st December, 1866, held assets as above, valued at	$1,968,889 39
The total of all ascertained and estimated liabilities on that day were. (exclusive of the amount of premiums on outstanding risks, $636,703 75	1,356,157 59
	$632,731 80
Cash capital subscribed and all paid in	500,000 00
Making amount of assets remaing with the Company, (exclusive of the proposed subscription of notes in advance of premiums,)	$1,132,731 80

By order of the Board, ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES

MOSES H. GRINNELL,	WM. TOEL,
ROSWELL SPRAGUE,	EDWARD R. ANTHONY,
JOHN CHADWICK,	THOS. J. SLAUGHTER,
WM. H. MACY,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL,	ALEX. M. LAWRENCE,
FRED. G. FOSTER,	ISAAC BELL,
PETER POIRIER,	GEO. G. HOBSON,
LOUIS LORUT,	PERCY R. PYNE,
SAMUEL A. SAWYER,	SAMUEL M. FOX,
ELIAS BONVERT,	JOSEPH V. ONATIVIA,
SIMON DE VISSER,	EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,	WM. OOTHOUT,
ISAAC A. CRANE,	ERNEST CAYLUS,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
JOHN S. WRIGHT,	GEO. L. KINGSLAND,
WM. VON SACHS,	JAMES M. CAMPBELL.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
EDWARD R. ANTHONY, Vice-President.
ISAAC R. WALKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books will be closed on March 2, at 2 P. M., and reopen 21st. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1867.

PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company exchanged for Second Series Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of said road, on application at our office. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Swift Farm Petroleum and Mining Company will be held at No. 195 West-st., on TUESDAY, April 2, 1867, from 12 to 1 o'clock, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year. By order of A. A. GADDIS, President.

ST. PAUL CITY BONDS, TWENTY YEARS to run; interest seven per cent., payable January and July, in New-York; for sale in small investment lots, by STOUT, THAYER & CO., No. 38 Broad-st.

CHICAGO CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS. 20 years to run; interest payable January and July; for sale by TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE. 4TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.

Parties desiring rooms will find very desirable accommodations at reduced rates for permanent board. Transient board $3 per day.

HOWARD HOTEL, NEW-YORK CITY, MARCH 15, 1867.—The price of board reduced from $4 to $3 50 per day.

DENTISTRY.

FRANKLIN & SPROULL DO EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN at No. 31 Bible House, corner of 9th-st. and 3d-av. ONE DOLLAR for the first tooth, and FIFTY CENTS for each additional.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ROBERT T. REILEY, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKER, No. 13 Chambers-st. NEW-YORK.

Office hours from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

REFERENCES.—Peter Cooper, Esq.; Jas. Kelly, Esq. Postmaster; Messrs. D. & T. McMahon; Richard A. Reading, Esq.; T. J. Glover, Esq.; Hon. John Kelly; Jas. B. Nicholson, Esq.; D. Hennessey, Esq.; John Murphy, Esq.; R. Williamson, Esq.; H. Shields, Esq.

TO MANUFACTURERS, HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND CAPITALISTS—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A substantial, well-built six-story brick building on Cherry-st., near Catharine Ferry, only two blocks from East River, admirably adapted for manufacturing, hotel or tenement purposes. The plot is 50x175, main building 50x50, and six-story brick extension 25x85. The buildings are in good order, and capable of being altered for any purpose. For full particulars apply to JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL, No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSES ON 42D-ST., near 5th-av.
Furnished houses on 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Furnished houses on 39th-st., near 5th-av.
Furnished houses on Lexington-av., near 36th-st.
Furnished houses on Lexington-av., near 33th-st.
A number of furnished and unfurnished houses and lots on the principal avenues and streets. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

$22,000.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, newly and beautifully furnished, desirably located, West 39th-st.; also, fine four-story brown-stone house, 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, $22,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, four stories and basement, for sale, five minutes' walk from Central Park; immediate possession; will be sold cheap, if bought before the 20th inst. Inquire of owner, on premises, No. 93 60th-st., northeast side, near Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—HARLEM—HOUSES, BROWN-stone, brick and frame; modern style and conveniences, on best streets and avenues, with extra lots if desired; also great variety choice building lots on "Boulevards," 125th-st., &c. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

VALUABLE VACANT LOTS FOR SALE—On 90th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., corner Lexington-av.; 90th is one of the streets which have a park entrance; property in this locality is improving very rapidly. Price $2,500 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HARLEM.—RARE CHANCE—TWO BASEMENT two-story houses, modern improvements; erected for owner's occupancy, for durability and comfort; prices $7,000. Also two adjoining lots. MEAD & ANNER, No. 2,000 3d-av., 128th-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED—THE NEW MODern brick house and lot, No. 202 East 41st-st.; the house is well situated and nicely furnished, and will be sold complete for $10,500; or will sell carpets, mirrors, gas fixtures, &c. Apply on the premises.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., MURRAY HILL—a superior four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60, beautifully frescoed throughout; the elegant furniture, if desired. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$5,500 WILL BUY THE LOT ON THE corner of 43d-st. and 2d-av. with street lot adjoining; and $8,400 for three lots on 2d-av., between 42d and 43d sts. Choice 3d-av. lots for sale. BROWN & McLEAN, No. 531 3d-av.

A NICE SMALL BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house for sale, No. 82 East 27th-st; four-story and basement; all improvements and in good order; nearly new; first house west of Lexington-av. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS SITUate in 12th Ward of this City; also, one lot on 42d-st., near 42d-st. Ferry. Apply to J. E. HEALTH, No. 12½ Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT OF 200 FEET on East River, containing about 25 lots, and 300 feet on Avenue A, extending north from corner 54th-st.; terms liberal. Apply at French's Hotel.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 115 EAST 24TH-ST., three-story; high stoop. Apply at No. 122 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or No. 63 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

A BARGAIN.—IN HARLEM, FIVE LOTS AND two frame cottages, gardens, &c., for sale, on 142d-st., west of 8th-av.; all for $10,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 5TH AND MADISON avs; and on 73d and 74th sts. Apply to JAMES S. HUGGINS, No. 49 William-st.

PROPERTY AND HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, WANTED BY WOOD, YOUNG & CO., NOS. 78 AND 80 BROADWAY.

TO LET.

FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET—FOR one or two years, a magnificent country seat; the house is large and stylish, partially furnished, 400 feet above and overlooking the Hudson: this is beyond question one of the most complete and elegant establishments on the river, and is as well adapted for a Winter as Summer residence; extensive green-house, (a splendid glass edifice,) gardens, lawn, coach-house, stables, &c. For permits, apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE NEW BUILDINGS NOW BEing completed on the four lots on the southeast corner of Houston and Greene sts., 100x100. Parties desirous of locating on this great line of improvement will please examine the buildings and call upon me immediately in relation to renting the same. Steam will be introduced if required. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED HOUSE ON 19TH-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Also, furnished houses on 5th-av., near 21st-st.
Also, furnished houses on 15th-st., near 5th-av.
Also, on 19th-st., near 6th-av.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN FIRST-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—Four-story brown-stone high-stoop and basement, 25x65; sixteen rooms, with all the modern improvements, and in splendid order, and very handsomely furnished all through; will be let only to a private family at $300 per month. Address G. N. O., Box No. 4,166.

TO LET—ON MADISON-AV., FOR SIX MONTHS from May 1, to a small respectable family, the two basements, parlors, with extension, fourth floor, and a part of the third, in a four-story and high basement house, with all the improvements; rent, $1,000, in advance. Address TENANT, Box No. 101 Times Office.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FROM MAY 1, several floors in the building corner of Cortlandt and Washington sts., or the engine and boiler will be sold; the first floor will make a very handsome office for any kind of business. Apply to FRANCIS HART & CO., on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 51 EAST 34th-st., between Park and Madison avs.; the house is full size, first-class; thoroughly repaired; partially furnished: will be rented to a good tenant from May 1 till November, at a moderate rent. Apply to WM. WATSON & CO., No. 29 Park-place.

TO LET—WITH STEAM-POWER, FROM MAY 1, the basement and one or more lofts of the first-class brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50 by 100 feet, well lighted and suitable for any manufacturing purpose. Apply to FRANCIS HART & CO., No. 63 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—TO A SMALL PRIvate family only, a four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, on Murray Hill; frescoed and newly furnished, with all modern improvements; possession 1st of April or 1st of May. For particulars call on or address H. W., No. 451 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WHITE Plains, on Harlem Railroad, a large modern style double house, on high ground—"Broadway"—some 18 rooms, garden, fruits, flowers, &c., with carriage-house and about 2 acres; just finished; immediate possession; rent $1,500. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st.

WATER FRONT ON EAST RIVER—TO lease, the block of ground foot of Madison-st., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, with bulkhead complete, formerly occupied for shipyard; water deep enough for largest vessels. Apply to JOHN T. WILLIAMS, 72 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN MAMARONECK to rent, from May or June, for four or six months; everything furnished except linen and silver; $250 per month. WOOD, YOUNG & CO., Nos. 78 and 80 Broadway.

TO LET—IN LITCHFIELD, CONN., A FURNISHed house in the centre of the village, containing nine rooms, beside cellar, kitchen, with garden, fruit trees, &c. Apply to J. L. BRISBANE, office Eq. Ins. Co., No. 92 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKlyn, from the 1st of May next. Price $150 per month. Apply to FRANCIS HART, No. 63 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

A FURNISHED HOUSE ON 19TH-ST., near 5th-av., will be let to a small private family on reasonable terms. Address Room No. 183 Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TO LET—COTTAGE, STABLE AND FOUR lots of ground in 65th-st., near 3d-av. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house, (completely furnished,) in Second-place, Brooklyn, for six months from April 20. Inquire at No. 15 Platt-st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET—SEVERAL VERY DEsirable offices to let, in the new building corner of Water and Pine sts. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM MAY 1, FOUR-story high-stoop brick house, No. 116 West 14th-st.; rent $5,600 per annum. Apply at No. 51 West 20th-st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

TO LET—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND merchandise in the first-class storage warehouse No. 285 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring. Apply to JOHN L. BOGGS, in the store on the premises.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE TO let in Bergen, N. J., 13 rooms, garden, fruit-trees, &c.; possession immediately. Address D. L., Box No. 1,285 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

THREE ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR TO let to a party of gentlemen, without board, willing to pay for handsome rooms, at No. 49 (new number 42) East 21st-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 22 East 13th-st. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, a Room 75x45. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

SMALL FRAME HOUSE TO LET ON 11th-st., near 9th-av., Brooklyn; possession immediately; rent $360. Apply at No. 5½ Pine-st., Room 1.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE in 32d-st., near 5th-av. For particulars inquire at No. 49 East 23d-st. from 10 to 1.

TO LET—FOUR VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply in the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

Z.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGgage, &c., by the piece, load or separate room. No. 100 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.; fine dry lofts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., will let two or three elegantly furnished rooms to gentleman and wife, or gentlemen only, with or without board; no children or nurses; no moving. References exchanged. Address Box No. 6,761 Post-office.

BOARDING—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, front, suitable for gentleman and wife, or physician. Apply at No. 34 West 20th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NYACK.

Executor's sale of valuable property in the village of Nyack, Rockland County, situated on Main-st., about 220 feet front and 90 feet deep, with a large stone house, late residence of John Green, deceased. Has an extensive prospect of 12 to 15 miles of the Hudson River. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at the option of the purchaser. Said property will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, March 20, at 11 A. M., on the premises. By order of GEORGE GREEN, Executor.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. REAL ESTATE AGENCY! Houses and lots, farms, country seats, &c., at all points on the line of this road. A. C. DUNHAM, Jr., Agent, No. 162 Broadway.

A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, SITUATED at Powerville, Morris County, N. J., one mile from the flourishing town of Boonton, consisting of rolling mill, forge, flouring mill, all now in operation; blacksmith-shop and nine dwelling-houses, hotel and other buildings in connection with the works, and 45 acres of land; the whole being a part of the estate of the late Thomas C. Willis, deceased. The property is very advantageously situated with regard to markets, &c., being directly on the line of the Morris Canal, and one mile from a depot now being built on the Morris and Essex Railroad, and within thirty miles of New-York. Will be sold cheap to close the estate. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York, or C. C. WILLIS, on the premises.

WHO WANTS A GOOD HOME FOR LIFE?—One hour from City Hall, twelve trains daily; neighborhood unexceptionable, near schools and churches; house and stables large, in prime order; water, gas and all the modern improvements; three acres in garden, fruit, lawn and shade; five miles of pleasant drives and shady walks; high, healthy location; extensive view; a first-class residence Summer and Winter. Apply to the owner, J. L. PARKER, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWO PLOTS of ground of 12 acres each at Croton, first station above Sing Sing; would make two of the most desirable country seats between New-York and Albany, or could be divided into eight or ten sites to accommodate parties wishing to purchase together. Those wishing to purchase on the Hudson at reasonable prices should look at this property. Apply to S. SINCLAIR, *Tribune* Office, New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR LEASE, COMpletely furnished, on Staten Island, a large and commodious mansion about 60x80 feet, located on high ground overlooking the City of New-York, and far up the Hudson; large and beautiful lawn, grapery, garden, pasture, outbuildings, &c.; this is one of the most valuable and desirable places within many miles of New-York; 16 to 20 acres of highly cultivated and fruited land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT INWOOD, on the Hudson; one hour's drive from the City, half hour by Hudson River cars; with four acres, barn, stable, ice-house, hennery, bath and boat house; splendid view of the river; large fruit and vegetable garden; gas and water through house, and stable suitable for both Summer and Winter; residence only two minutes' walk from depot: one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Address Box No. 2,080 City Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; 90 acres; 10 acres in wood, 12 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $290 per acre. Inquire on premises of JOHN S. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 522 8th-av., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, March 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Woodbury, Queens County, Long Island, containing about 70 acres, 60 under good cultivation; balance wood fences, good and well watered; good dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings, orchard, fruit and shrubbery; location 20 miles from City and 1½ mile from Syosset depot; terms easy. Further particulars of J. & C. MEAKIN, No. 9 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER County, a first-class country place, containing six acres of land, large mansion, with all necessary outbuildings, garden, with a great variety of fruits and flowers, besides a large collection of greenhouse plants, among the finest in the country; situated three miles north of Central Park, opposite the residence of Lewis G. Morris, Esq. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A plain cottage house, fine and new, in Yonkers, with nine rooms, cellar, and outhouses; one acre ground; abundance of fruit; would let the above at a low rent. Also, for sale or to let, two brick houses with large stores, twelve rooms, eleven pantries and cellar; each first-rate stands for business, at low rent. Apply to E. B. TAYLOR, Main-st., Yonkers.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with fifty acres excellent land; three miles north of New-Haven; commanding fine views; quantities of choice fruit and berries; modern built house; beautifully shaded lawn; farm-house, barns, carriage-house, &c., in complete order. Apply at Earle's Hotel, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT Peekskill, on the Hudson, commanding a fine view of the river and Highlands; house has all the modern conveniences, suitable outbuildings; about 36 acres of land. Apply to M. C. HUSSEY, on the premises, or DERRICKSON & BARTLETT, No. 30 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF 10 ACRES within 45 minutes of City; brick house, barn and all necessary outbuildings; house has twenty rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water; on Passaic River, opposite Newark, N. J. Apply to GEO. W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

HOMESTEAD AND FARM FOR SALE IN CONNECTICUT—In Woodbury, Litchfield County, most beautiful village in the State; homestead of 10 acres; farm 70 acres; belongs to an old family about to leave it. Inquire of ED. F. BROWN, No. 7 Nassau-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—HOUSE, CONTAINING ten rooms, and five acres of choice land, with an abundance of apples, pears, &c.; pleasant location; price $7,500. Address X., Box 144 *Times* Office.

A. W., who answered the above, but omitted to send his address, will please answer again.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—LARGE BRICK house for sale, well situated, with two springs on place, and nearly 2 acres of ground; never used except for private residence, but suitable for boarding-house or club of gentlemen; in good repair; possession given immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A WELL-IMPROVED AND VERY productive farm, about 30 acres, within 2 miles of the City limits of Paterson, with small but comfortable house, barn, sheds, &c.; price $4,600, part on time; possession 1st April. Inquire of A. BURT, 11 Wall-st.

A COTTAGE IN MOUNT VERNON, Westchester County, (New-Haven Railroad;) price $3,500; garden, ½ of an acre; abundance of fruit; forty-five minutes from 27th-st., New-York. PERRIS & BROWNE, No. 172 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, the finest country residence within ten miles of this City; all modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water baths, &c. Apply at No. 242 South-st.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT, AMPLE outbuildings, boat, boat and ice house, and 25 acres of land, in a most beautiful country, on a splendid lake, in Sullivan County, for sale or to let by FRED. PETERSEN, Architect, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL Railroad, at Cranford, 10 acres, dwelling 8 rooms, outbuildings and fruit; all in fine order. Apply to E. J. ANNIN, No. 99 Fulton-st.

FINE FARMS FOR SALE NEAR RAHWAY, N. J., and desirable houses and lots in town. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

CLINTON-AV. PROPERTY FOR SALE, BROOKLYN.—The substantial frame house (filled in with brick) on the west side of Clinton-av., between Lafayette and DeKalb, second house from Lafayette, 25 feet front by 36 feet deep: contains seven lodging-rooms, large bath-room, two parlors, basement and kitchen, with under-cellaring; it is elevated above the street, with fine piazzas in front and rear; the lot is 37 feet 5 inches, running back 200 feet to Vanderbilt-av., where it has also a frontage of 37 feet 5 inches.

The situation of this property is on the highest ground, and in the most beautiful part of Clinton-av.

The house may be seen from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., or from 4 to 5 P. M. For terms apply to H. DICKINSON, No. 83 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, PRICE $10,500, one of the most complete and comfortable houses in the city, and in perfect order; brick, 2½ stories front, full 3 stories in rear, basement and sub-cellar; range, heater, stationary tubs, bath-room, sewer, two water-closets, shutters inside and out, walls painted or papered, weather strips; 11 rooms, grape-arbor, vines, &c.; lot 20 feet 10 inches by 100 feet; location excellent, and within 25 minutes' walk of ferries; possession April 15, or sooner. For permits call on S. W. TUBBS, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ONE OF THE elegant block of brown-stone front houses, three-story, basement and cellar, southeast corner Willoughby and Carlton avs.; House 21.6 by 45 feet; lot 100; all modern improvements; convenient to De Kalb and Myrtle avs. car routes; price $15,500; part on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, to THOMAS FAGAN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO THREE-STOry modern brick houses, 20x36, lot 100 feet, in Lafayette, near Nostrand-av., Brooklyn, in complete order; water, gas, dumb waiter and gas fixtures. Price $5,000; rent $650. For full particulars apply to JOHN E. CAPERS, Dekalb, near Nostrand-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone front dwelling, 22x45; lot 22x100; contains all the modern improvements; situate No. 252 Carlton-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn; price $15,000. Inquire of QUACKENBOSS BROTHERS, No. 67 Wall-st.

GREAT SALE OF CHOICE PROSPECT Park lots and brown-stone houses near the grand entrance of the Park, at auction, by Johnson, Miller & Hall, on TUESDAY, March 19. See advertisement under head of auction sales in another column.

10 SPLENDID BROWN-STONE AND brick houses in the 13th and 19th Wards, Brooklyn, at auction by JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL, on TUESDAY, March 19. See advertisement under Auction Sales in another column.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A THREE OR FOUR-STORY UNFURNISHED house wanted, on a lease of three to five years; must have all the modern improvements; location between 23d and 34th sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; best of references given. Address G. G. M., Box No. 3,048 New-York Post-office, giving size and lowest rate per annum.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—TO HIRE from 1st June to 1st October, with fine house completely furnished; all necessary outbuildings; plenty of fruit; and within one and a half hours of the City; on Hudson River or Northern New-Jersey Railroad preferred. Address, with full particulars and price, W., Box No. 377 Post-office, New-York.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE wanted, by a small family of adults, where board of present occupants would be taken in whole or part payment of rent. Address ALLEN, Station A.

WANTED—A CHAPEL OR HALL, SUITABLE for a Sabbath-school or lecture-room, between 15th and 30th sts. Address E. FERRIS, No. 186 Washington-st.

A STEAM POWER WITH A WELL-lighted small room wanted in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey. Apply at No. 34 Liberty-st. Room No. 10.

ASTROLOGY.

A CARD.—MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND business clairvoyant, has removed to No. 100 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., where she shows the likeness and tells the name of the person you will marry. Beware of illiterate pretenders who try to imitate her. Lucky numbers.

DRY GOODS

LINENS A SPECIALTY. MILLIKEN & CO., NO. 748 BROADWAY, offer at low prices a large and complete assortment of IRISH LINENS OF THE BEST BRANDS, BED AND TABLE LINEN of the best Irish, Scotch and Barnsley makes, together with a complete assortment of TOWELS, DIAPERS, L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS, and everything else in the Linen line, to which they invite the attention of housekeepers and others in want of such goods.

SPECIAL SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

MESSRS. WHITE, WHITMAN & CO., NOS. 234 AND 235 BROADWAY,

Having sold at auction their entire stock of damaged clothing by the late fire, as well as all undesirable stock, now offer

FOR CASH, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, UNTIL APRIL 1, OUR RESERVED STOCK OF FINE CHOICE CLOTHING,

Manufactured for first-class retail and jobbing trade, at ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

NOS. 234 AND 235 BROADWAY, THIRD FLOOR.

P. S.—In our Custom Department we have a new and splendid line of piece goods, of our own importation, for the Spring trade.

NEW CARPETS FOR SPRING TRADE AT REDUCED PRICES, as follows:

AXMINSTER, WILTON, VELVET, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN.

OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, (all widths,) BORDERED DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c.

GEO. E. L. HYATT, No. 173 Canal-st., Through to No. 31 Howard-st.

STRANG & ADRIANCE, NO. 355 BROADWAY, Will offer at retail on MONDAY, March 18, A LARGE ADDITION OF GOODS, suitable for walking and traveling suites from auction, at prices CHEAPER THAN EVER, in connection with THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF RICH GOODS ever offered by us. Also, 500 PIECES WHITE PIQUES and MARSEILLES, from 50c. upward. ALSO, A NEW STOCK OF SHAWLS, Of the RICHEST and most DESIRABLE STYLES. ALSO, 50 PIECES 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, slightly damaged by fresh water—GREAT BARGAINS.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS, including the very latest Spring styles.
RICH SILKS, GRENADINES,
IRISH POPLINS, BAREGES,
FRENCH POPLINS, CAMBRICS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, CLOAKINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c. A full assortment AT RETAIL, LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING. In the ladies' and juveniles' furnishing department.
BREAKFAST ROBES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, INFANT'S WARDROBES,
UNDER CLOTHING, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
CORSETS, CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.
Ready made and made to order.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., Have now open and ready for inspection a large and choice assortment of CARPETS, embracing the following, viz.: AXMINSTER, WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, Tapestry, 3-ply and Ingrain, and Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Venetian Stair to match; also, Oil-cloths, Bordered Druggets, English Druggets, Stair Druggets and Oil-cloths, English and Velvet Rugs and Mats, and Brussels, Sheepskin, Cocoa and Wool Bordered Mats in great variety.

TO FAMILIES VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

CACHMIRES AND LACES, COMPAGNIE DES INDES, 80 RUE RICHELIEU, 80.

Messrs. VERDE DELISLE, the proprietors, respectfully desire to inform the American ladies who visit the French capital, that they will find at their establishment the largest and richest assortment of CACHMIRES AND LACES in the world, at prices that will sustain any and every comparison. The fabriques of the Company, placed as they are in every lace district of France and Belgium, and in all the shawl districts of India, enable them to sell at the price of manufactures instead of merchants, as well as to produce designs EXCLUSIVELY THEIR OWN. English is CURRENTLY SPOKEN IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.

N. B.—The proprietors pay no commissions to any parties to bring custom to the house.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW STORE, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST, CORSETS THE SPECIALTY. SPRING GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

Ladies before making new dresses should procure a pair of Mrs. Gaynor's Celebrated Paris Hand-made Corsets, the most elegant shapes ever imported.

SKIRTS. SKIRTS.

The latest Paris Fashions received regularly, including the favorite train attachment.

Is adapted for skirts of all sizes. Full dress Overskirts, with trains, for balls and parties. Skirts and Corsets to suit all figures.

N. B.—Mrs. Gaynor personally attends at this upper store. No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., and No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO., On MONDAY, MARCH 18, will largely replenish all their POPULAR STOCKS of silks, dress goods, embroideries, laces, cloaks, sacques, French and India camels' hair shawls, housekeeping goods, carpets, &c., &c., WITHOUT ANY ADVANCE IN PRICES, notwithstanding the largely increased tariff duties. BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

BUY YOUR WINDOW SHADES OF THE MANUFACTURER. Factory and Salesroom Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st., JAY C. WEMPLE & CO.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS. Have returned from Europe with my Spring assortment, which I will sell on MONDAY, 18th March. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., Third door from Amity. P. S.—Will move to No. 32 East 20th-st., the 1st of May.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.—Elegant novelties in dresses, morning robes, under-garments, and bridal trousseaux. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW lady, between twenty and thirty, with one child aged seven years, as housekeeper in a private family; an invalid lady not objectionable; Brooklyn or New-York preferred. Address, for two days, Mrs. H. S., Station B., City.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE person, a situation in a gentleman's or widower's family, here or abroad; references exchanged. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 108 Monroe-st.

A PHILADELPHIA LADY, WITH VERY domestic habits, with her two daughters, would like to take care of a first-class house for a few months in the absence of owner or occupant. Satisfactory reference given. Refer to King & Co., No. 9 23d-st., 5th-av. Hotel.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRICTLY sober and steady man as coachman; will give the best of reference; worked two years for his last employer. Apply at Lewis' flour-store, No. 1,003 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to City or country; has the best of City reference. Address F. H., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COMPETENT gardener; six years' reference from his late employer. Call at my store, No. 201 Fulton-st., on Monday and Tuesday, for A. B. A. SMITH, Seed store.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A BANK OR COMmission house by a young man; references will be given as to capability, integrity, &c. Address N. Y., Box No. 5,027 Post-office.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for city or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, house workers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MME. A. S. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., will move her establishment to No. 32 East 18th-st., the 1st of May.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamer
OTTAWA, Capt. Archer.
From Antwerp.....SATURDAY, March 23
From New-York.....SATURDAY, April 13
taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.....$75—$90 00
Steerage.....32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin.....90 00
Steerage.....40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Other first-class steamers will follow from either side every second SATURDAY.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
For passage or freight apply to
HILLER & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, March 16
MERRIMAC.....E. Van Sice.....Saturday, March 30
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden.....Saturday, April 13
MISSISSIPPI.....G. Sumner.....Saturday, April 27
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, May 11
MERRIMAC.....E. Van Sice.....Saturday, May 25
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board. For further information apply to
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, N. Y., or JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 3.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 10.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 17.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 27.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Payable in gold or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO FRANCE DIRECT.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
Sir James Anderson, Commander.
The French "Company of Charterers" of the GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, with special reference to this service, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest, as follows:

LEAVING NEW-YORK.		LEAVING BREST.	
TUESDAY	April 9	SATURDAY	April 27.
THURSDAY	May 16	TUESDAY	June 4
SATURDAY	June 22	THURSDAY	July 11
TUESDAY	July 30	SATURDAY	Aug. 24
THURSDAY	Sept. 12	TUESDAY	Oct. 1
SATURDAY	Oct. 19	THURSDAY	Nov. 7

TAKING ONLY FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.
Passage rates in gold, or its equivalent, $140, $125, $100, according to location and size of room. Tickets for the home passage issued at a reduction of $20 to passengers returning previous to August. Passengers can be furnished on board with railroad tickets from Brest to Paris at the reduced rate of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class, being a reduction of 25 per cent. on regular rates. Twenty cubic feet of baggage allowed to each passenger. Letters of credit issued for England and Continent.
For passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents, No. 84 Broadway.
For freight, to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
DENMARK, Thomson.....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
ERIN, Cutting.....SATURDAY, Mar. 30
VIRGINIA, Prowse.....SATURDAY, April 6
HELVETIA, Thomson.....SATURDAY, Apr. 13
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $90 in gold; Steerage passage, $30 in currency.
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, April 6
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, April 20
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, May 4
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
IOWA, Craig.....SATURDAY, March 16
CALEDONIA, Macdonald.....SATURDAY, March 23
From Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $110 and $90; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA.....March 20
MALTA.....March 27
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Mar. 16
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....Mar. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Mar. 23
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Mar. 30
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD

English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO., No. 92 Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., FROM PIER No. 4 NORTH RIVER.
The elegant side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA.....BARTON.....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....SATURDAY, Mar. 30
EAGLE.....GREENE.....SATURDAY, April 6
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
MERRIMAC, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, May 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.

The first-class steamship MERCEDITA, carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, March 16.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, March 23.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, March 30.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of goods per steamer *Bavaria*, from Hamburg Jan. 20 and Southampton Jan. 23, (which vessel put back to Southampton in distress,) are hereby notified that part of her cargo has been transhipped per steamer *Hammonia*, expected to arrive at this port in a few days. In order to facilitate delivery of cargo, they will please call at the office of the undersigned, present their bills of lading for indorsements and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1867.

SHIPPING.

1867. HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES! 1867.

THE MONTANA AND IDAHO TRANSPORTATION LINE
WILL GIVE THROUGH BILLS LADING TO FORT BENTON, HELENA, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY, DIAMOND CITY, DEER LODGE, AND ALL POINTS IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.
All steamers of this line class A No. 1. We have our own trains to fulfill our contracts.
The A No. 1 light draught steamer AMELIA POE, Thomas Poe, master, will leave SATURDAY, March 16, (or as soon as navigation is open in Omaha.)
The A No. 1 light draught steamer YORKTOWN, G. W. Ebert, master, will leave on SATURDAY, March 23.
The A No. 1 light-draught steamer NYMPH NO. 2, Charles Barton, Master, will leave ——, March 24.
The A. No. 1 light draught steamer G. A. THOMPSON, will leave TUESDAY, March 26.
The A No. 1 light draught steamer DEER LODGE, ——, master, will leave WEDNESDAY, April 3.
The A No. 1 light-draught steamer BERTHA, W. B. Pessiel, master, will leave April 5.
The other boats of the line will be started during the season, as may be required.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st.; or
JOHN G. COPELIN, Agent, S. E. corner Maine and Olive sts., St. Louis, Mo

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Chas. Hoyer, Master, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, April 6, at 8 A.M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. Jones, will follow.....April 20
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. Wm. Weir.....May 4
For freight or passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. Billinge, from New-York, Mar. 16.
ATALANTA, Capt. Pinkham, from New-York, Mar. 30.
BELLONA, Capt. Dixon, from New-York, April 13.
CELLA, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York, April 27.
The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 16, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

GRAND EXCURSION. TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The new and first-class ocean-going iron steamship HAVANA, 2,000 tons burden,
STEPHEN WHITMAN, Commander,
will make an excursion from New-York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking passengers for Paris, London and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving passengers holding excursion tickets about six weeks in Europe.
This magnificent steamship is divided into water-tight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.
The HAVANA will carry only first-class passengers.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Price of passage, in currency, to Havre, $150 and $175. To Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of state-room.
For further particulars and passage apply to the agents,
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st., or MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., Corner of Broadway and Franklin-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA. VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $341 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
MARCH 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. Furber, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. Watkins.
MARCH 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. Sutton.
MARCH 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. Harris, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. Caverly.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on THURSDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents,
Sole Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamers
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Morton, sails THURSDAY, March 21.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Baker, sails THURSDAY, March 28,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Commander, sails March 23.
SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Commander, sails Mar. 30
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. Dearborn, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, March 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. Freight marked care of Atlantic and Gulf Railroad will be forwarded free of charge. For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER [illegible] NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. Bowen, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. Alexander, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21 North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. King, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. Blakeman, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. Lebby, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

The popular and elegant side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, Capt. W. H. West, is now receiving freight and will sail on SATURDAY, March 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with steamer DICTATOR for the Florida Ports.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Is. Crowell, will leave on SATURDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. Gager, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow March 30.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RALEIGH Capt. Marshman, will leave Pier No. 36 North River for the above port on WEDNESDAY next, 20th inst., at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....March 23 | SATURDAY.....April 20
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1867. SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.
The new and splendid steamer SEA-BIRD, Capt. H. S. Parker,
Capts. F. White and E. A. Fay, Salesmen, will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, March 12, 10½ A.M.	Wedn'sy, Mar. 13, 10½ A.M.
Thursday, March 14, 1 P.M.	Friday, March 15, 1 P.M.
Saturday, March 16, 3 P.M.	

Cards to be had at HILLYER, CORLIES & MORGAN'S, druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
FAVORITE STEAMBOAT META, Capt. John P. Corlies.
Will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 5th, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, 6th, 3 P. M.
Thursday, 7th, 3 P. M.	Friday, 8th, 8 A. M.
Saturday, 9th, 9 A. M.	Monday, 11th, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, 13th, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, 14th, 12 M.	Friday, 15th, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, 16th, 2½ P. M.	Monday, 18th, 3 P. M.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. Gibbs, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AUCTION SALES.

W. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.
City residences, stores and lots, country seats and farms, bought, sold, rented and exchanged, loans negotiated, auction sales of furniture, &c.
TUESDAY, MARCH 19,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
POSITIVE SALE OF PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY.
The splendid three-story brown-stone high-stoop house on northerly side of 3d-st., ninth house from 5th-av.; built in best manner, containing all modern improvements; black walnut marble-top sideboards in basement; stairs trimmed with black walnut; first-class in every respect; 3d-st. has Belgian pavement, first-class improvements, and is now the leading avenue to the Park.
PRESIDENT-ST.—South side, 197.9 feet west of 7th-av., 5 lots.
CARROLL-ST.—North side, 197.9 feet west of 7th-av., 5 lots.
BERGEN-ST.—South side, 277 feet east of Classon-av., 7 lots.
UNION-ST.—North side, 106.1 feet east of 5th-av., 4 lots, with excellent barn in good order, [illegible].
WYCKOFF-ST.—South side, 113.9 feet west of Washington-av., house and 2 lots.
9TH-AV.—East side, between 11th and 12th sts., 3 lots.
7TH-AV.—East side, between Carroll and McComb sts., 3 lots.
POLHEMUS-PLACE—West side Carroll and McComb sts., 1 lot.
BEDFORD-AV.—Southeast corner Kosciusko-st., 2 valuable lots, with party walls.
ALSO,
THE FOLLOWING HOUSES AND LOTS IN 11TH AND 19TH WARDS.
SOUTH 6TH-ST.—No. 60, corner 3d-st., three-story high-stoop brick house, 21x41, in complete order.
SOUTH 6TH-ST.—Nos. 52, 54, 56, 3 three-story brick houses, each with party walls, 21x31, in excellent order.
HEWES-ST.—Between Bedford and Nyhte avs., 4 superior three-story high-stoop brick houses, built by day's work in the best manner, 22x38; 8 feet extension, 14 rooms, marble mantels, and all modern improvements.
BEDFORD-AV.—Southwest corner of Hewes-st., 6 lots.
HEWES-ST.—South side, adjoining above, 3 lots.
On Clinton-st., west side, 25 feet south of Nelson-st., 2 lots; terms easy. For maps apply at office of auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20,
At 12 o'clock.
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
POSITIVE SALE OF 30 VALUABLE LOTS AND ONE DESIRABLE DWELLING, IN EIGHTEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN.
BROADWAY, near Willoughby-av.—Fine dwelling house, 2½ stories in extension, containing 13 rooms, 2 cellars, bath room, &c.; substantially built for owner's residence. Also, two-story building adjacent, on Willoughby-av.
BROADWAY—Between Willoughby-av. and Witherspoon-st., 10 lots.
BROADWAY—Corner Schaffer-st., 4 lots.
WILLOUGHBY-AV.—Near Broadway, 3 lots.
STUYVESANT-AV.—Between Willoughby-av. and Witherspoon-st., 8 lots.
WITHERSPOON-ST.—Near Broadway, 5 lots.
SMITH-ST.—East side, 25 feet north of Debevoise-st., 3 lots.
This property is eligibly situated on the line of the Broadway cars to East New-York, only one block from Myrtle-av. cars to City Hall, and easily accessible to all the Brooklyn ferries; 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage for a long term of years. Maps and particulars at office of auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On MONDAY, March 18, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame oval mirrors, black walnut suite, in brocatelle; Turkish easy-chairs, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, black walnut parlor suites, in reps; hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, office and counting-room desks, lounges, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany sofa and lounges, in hair-cloth; silver-plated ware, &c.; also, an invoice of very fine Havana cigars, embracing favorite brands, together with China, crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c.; extension dining tables, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS original modern OIL-PAINTINGS, recently imported by A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp, and never before exhibited in this country.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 20 and 21, at 7½ o'clock, at the 5th-av. Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner 14th-st., a very fine collection of modern Oil-Paintings, comprising many of the latest and most important works of leading artists of the Belgian and French schools, every one of which is strictly guaranteed original. The following artists are represented in the sale, viz.:

Lewis Robbe,	F. Verboeckhoven,	Louis Van Kuyck,
David Cole,	W. Verschuur,	Theodore Gerard,
F. deBraekeleer,	F. Musin,	Alex. Van Hamme,
Henri Dillens,	E. J. Boks,	T. Resierse,
F. Strobel,	F. Kruseman,	C. Wauters,
J. Carrabain,	C. Leickert,	A. Moerman,
P. VanWyngaert,	H. Savry,	A. Eversen,
C. Pecrus,	Lambert de Metz,	Fauvelet,
A. Arnoux,	P. L. Couturier,	Z. Zotterman,

and others. Also, from the private collection,

A. B. Durand,	E. Leutze,	Jerome Thompson,
R. W. Weir,	Thomas Hicks,	A. F. B[illegible], &c.

THEY ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, at our Gallery, as above, daily from 8 to 6, and on SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, previous to sale from 7 to 10, and are particularly worthy of an examination by art lovers. Catalogues may be had at the gallery, and at the office of the auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON GREENE, WOOSTER AND AMITY STS., AND GREENWICH-AV., BY ORDER OF HEIRS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, a part of the estate of the late MOSES TUCKER, by order of the heirs, to close the estate, viz.:
AMITY-ST.—Three-story English basement brick houses and lots, situate on the northerly side of Amity-st., commencing on the northeast corner of Greene-st., known as Nos. 25, 27 and 29 Amity-st.; have modern improvements. The three-story and attic house and lot on north side of Amity-st., adjoining the last-described property, known as No. 23 Amity-st.; house has gas, water, bath, stationary tubs.
ROSLYN-PLACE, GREENE-ST.—Two four-story English basement brick houses and lots situate on east side of Roslyn-place, 49 feet 11 inches north of Amity-st., Nos. 2 and 4. Houses have modern improvements.
WOOSTER-ST.—Two two-story and attic brick houses and lots on west side of Wooster-st., between Amity and 4th-sts., and known as Nos. 239 and 241. Houses have gas and Croton water.
GREENWICH-AV.—Two three-story and attic brick houses and lots on easterly side of Greenwich-av., 46 feet 7½ inches north of West 10th-st. Houses have gas and water.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WEST HOUSTON, NEAR BROADWAY, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST HOUSTON-ST.—The two three-story high-stoop houses and lots on the south side of this street, being 47 feet front, and only 103 feet west of Broadway. This property will now rent for about $6,000 per annum, and from its peculiar position will greatly improve in value. Terms liberal. Sale positive.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE TENTH-ST. AND AVENUE C PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, the lot of land, with the 3-story and 4-story brick houses thereon, situated on the southeast corner of Avenue C and 10th-st., known as Nos. 398 and 400 East 10th-st., (lot 23 feet 4½ inches by 83 feet,) on WEDNESDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON 43D-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, the following described real estate, viz.:
43D-ST.—Three lots on north side of 43d-st., 255 feet east of 3d-av., each 20 by 100 feet 5 inches.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS WILL SELL AT auction, TUESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASE, 25x100, being 320 feet west of 5th-av. Full particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON MADISON AND 4TH-AVS.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
MADISON-AV.—2 lots, east side, 25 feet 5 inches south of 68-st., each 25x100.
4TH-AV.—1 large lot, northeast corner 4th-av. and 75th-st., 27x100. For maps, &c., apply to auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Feb. 14, 1867.
FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on TUESDAY, 19th March, 1867, at eleven o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1867.
The lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street to Staten Island.
The lease of the Ferry to be established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, to Pavonia, N. J.
The said ferry leases will be sold with all the right privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.
Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
REFEREE'S SALE.
J. F. PIERCE, Esq., REFEREE.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, HAGGERTY & PHELPS will sell on TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the valuable
STORE PROPERTY,
ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF PECK-SLIP AND FRONT-ST.
known as No. 35 Peck-slip and No. 237 Front-st.
About 50 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
Administrators' sale of all the valuable furniture, plated ware, costly wines, &c., belonging to the well-known establishment, the
MAISON DOREE, ON UNION-SQUARE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d of March, at the Maison Doree, by order of the Administrators:
All the FURNITURE, GOLD AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, WINES, &c., contained in said establishment, consisting of Axminster, velvet, Aubisson and Brussels carpets, large and costly mantel, pier and side French plate mirrors, figured reps, satin and brocatel silk curtains, lace do., rich ormolu and bronze chandeliers and brackets, parlor suites in gilt covered brocade satins, suites in silk brocatel, various colors; black walnut, covered morocco; marquetrie furniture in suites, do. in figured reps, locks and candelebras in ormolu, bronze and marble; rich vases, complete suites of dining furniture in carved oak and walnut, buffets, extension and other tables, chairs, &c. Paintings, engravings, bookcases, secretaries, cabinets, armour-a-glace, wardrobes, rosewood, oak and black walnut bedroom furniture, bedding, couches, and other elegant furniture, made by Herter and other celebrated makers.
LINENS, bed sheets, pillow cases, counterpanes, tablecloths, napkins, towels, Doylies, &c.
PLATED WARE—A large double dinner service of silver gilt, comprising covered, standard and vegetable dishes, knives, forks, spoons, side dishes, &c.; cost nearly $5,000. Sheffield and other plated wares in great variety. RICH CUT GLASS; plain do. SUPERB FRENCH CHINA, in large quantities and varieties, groceries and stores, COPPER MOULDS for ice creams, fine copper cooking utensils, &c.
BAR ROOM counters, beer pumps, cases, iron marble top tables, clocks, &c.
Jellies, preserves, canned fruits and vegetables, put up in the house, very fine, together with kitchen wares and other articles enumerated in the catalogues. Also, a fine Monense Duparquet RANGE BROILER, &c., in perfect order.
WINES AND LIQUORS—THE MOST RARE AND VALUABLE STOCK EVER OFFERED BY AUCTION, the sale of which will take place BY ITSELF on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 22d and 23d inst., all of which are GUARANTEED. Among them are the following: PRINCE METTERNICH HOCK WINES, Yellow Seal; GRAND VIN CHATEAU YQUEM, very rare; BARTON & GUESTIER CHATEAU, Lafitte and Latour Vintage, 1851; St. Julian, 1857 and 1854. Medock, 1857. Floriaca La Rose, &c.; Nathaniel Johnson & Son's Claret, first-class, 1851 and 1854; Lafitte, 1844; Chateau Margaux, 1848; Grand Vin Chateau Margaux, 1818; Medock, St. Sulian, St. Esteph, St. London, various Vintages.
Also, Clarets and Sauterns from BRANDENBERG FRERES, ESCHENNER, BENECKE & CO., J. MEYMAN & CO., CRUSE FILS & CO., FINKE & CO., P. A. MUMMS & CO. Ditto MOSELY CO., DE BOURGOYNE, Burgundy of various Vintages, and other first-class White and Red Burgundies, Hock, Moselle, Cabinet, Italian, Hungarian, first-class Ports, Madeiras, Sherries, and Brandies of celebrated Vintages.
Bourbons from 5 to 14 years old. All of these celebrated brands are from the IMPORTERS DIRECT, or from the stock of MESSRS. W. S. CORWIN & CO. NO OTHER WINES OR LIQUORS ADMITTED UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES; also, Champagnes, MAISON DOREE, GREEN and YELLOW SEAL, Roderer, Veuve Cliquot, Bouche Fils, Mumms and other brands. Sparkling Moselle, &c. Full particulars in catalogues with Vintages. This will be found beyond question the finest stock of Wines and Liquors, &c., in this country, some of which CANNOT BE PURCHASED AT THE PRESENT TIME. Samples on day of sale.
ALSO,
TWO HORSES, COVERED WAGONS, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, AT 7 o'clock, at the "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st., important sale of paintings by order of Mr. H. W. Derby, being the celebrated private collection of pictures formerly belonging to Mr. W. P. Wright, of New-Jersey, and now on view at
H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS,
No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre.
This well-known collection possesses several works of a world-wide reputation, including those of many of
THE MOST CELEBRATED ARTISTS,
both native and foreign, among whom are

ACHENBACH, A.,	GALLAIT,
BARWELL,	HEREING,
BEAUME,	LAMBINET,
CARL BECKER,	ROUSSEAU,
BRETON,	TANNEUR,
DIAS,	TILTON,
DUVERGER,	TROYON,
DELACROIX,	ULYSSE,
ETTY,	VERBOECKHOVEN,
FRERE, EDOUARD,	WEBB,
FLEURY,	WOLF.
BIERSTADT,	HUNTINGDON,
BROWN, J. G.,	KENSETT,
BOUGHTON,	LANG,
CHURCH,	LEUTZE,
CROPSEY,	MAY,
DURAND,	MIGNOT,
ELLIOTT,	MORSE,
GIFFORD,	STONE,
GIGNOUX,	SUYDAM,
JOHNSON, EASTMAN,	
WHITTREDGE,	and many others.

These pictures are on Exhibition, as above, until the day of sale.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
THE ENTIRE PROCEEDS of the Exhibition to be given to the Committee of the SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF COMMISSION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, PONY, COW, FARMING UTENSILS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 20, 1867,
At 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence of Martin Zabriskie, Esq., Mount Hope, near Tremont,
1 pair carriage horses, 1 close carriage, 1 coupe, with pole and shafts, 1 Rockaway, 1 phaeton, with pole and shafts, 1 open spring wagon, 2 carriage covers, 3 sets mounted double harness, 2 sets black double harness, 1 set single harness, 1 riding saddle, blankets, sheets, &c., 1 Durham cow, 1 Shetland pony, 4 pigs, 1 large two-wheeled truck, with a large lot of farming utensils; also, a quantity of oak, chestnut and maple timber, well seasoned.
Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT NO. 29 WEST TENTH-ST.
EDWARD SCHENCK will sell by auction on MONDAY, March 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the entire furniture of said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, cloth, reps, &c.; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, lace, silk and reps curtains, an elegant rosewood piano-forte, elegant mantel and pier mirrors, elegant real bronzes, clocks, statuettes, fine oil-paintings, superb flower and card stands, elegant rosewood and black walnut bedroom furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, wardrobes, &c., first-class hair mattresses and bedding, china, glassware and the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

FORTY-EIGHTH AUCTION SALE.
75,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1867.
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1867.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 27, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon.
75,000 TONS
of fresh mined Coal, from the Lackawanna Regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of April, 1867.
TERMS: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF VERMONT SS.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the Custom-house, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1867, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, 23,100 pairs of PRUNELLA SHOE PATTERNS, the same having been ordered to be sold by a decree of said Court.
Given under my hand, at Chester, in said District, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1867.
H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
HORATIO-ST.—Nos. 79 and 81, (between Greenwich and Washington sts.,) occupied as a coal-yard, with brick office, two stables, scales, sheds, fences, &c., &c.
Also a large number of village lots at West Mt. Vernon, Westchester, in the City of Brooklyn, and in the town of Woodbridge, N. J. Particulars in handbills at the auction room, No. 77 Cedar-st.
WEDNESDAY, March 20.
GREENWICH-ST.—Nos. 829, 831, 833, next to corner Gansevoort-st., used as a coal-yard; also a lot in rear and adjoining; office, stable, &c., on the premises.
103D-ST.—13 lots, south side, 200 feet, west of 8th-av.
79TH-ST.—7 lots, north side, 300 feet east of 12th-av.
99TH-ST.—1 lot, north side, 200 feet west of 8th-av.
4TH-AV.—8 lots, west side, including corners of 102d and 103d sts.
102D-ST.—14 lots, north side, west of 4th-av.
103D-ST.—12 lots in rear of above.
THURSDAY, March 21.
WEST-ST.—Four-story brick building and lot, No. 153, between Duane and Jay sts., with the lot and two-story buildings in the rear Nos. 7 and 9 Caroline-st. The lot on West-st. 21.2, and on Caroline-st. 28.3x81 5 in depth through and through.
41ST-ST.—3 lots, north side, 325 feet west of 10th-av.
1ST-AV.—1 lot, east side, between 17th and 18th sts.
122D-ST.—5 lots, north side, 211 feet east of 8th-av.
130TH-ST.—3 lots, north side, 225 feet west 7th-av.
131ST-ST.—3 lots, south side, in rear of above.
BROOKLYN.—1 lot, east side Van Brunt-st., between Wolcott and Sullivan sts.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York

SEE THE OAR PROPELLER—ONE OF the greatest discoveries; no wheel or wheel-box; no back-water; simple, inexpensive and but little friction, with great acceleration of speed.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF a BROWN PAPER PARCEL, containing papers of no value except to the owner, left in a 4th-av. car, at the City Park, Tuesday afternoon.
J. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 199 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN OPERA.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY, March 18, first appearance of MME. PAREPA-ROSA,
IL TROVATORE.
MME. PAREPA-ROSA, MME. NATALI TESTA.
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, BACELLI (his first appearance.)
TUESDAY—Second appearance of MME. PAREPA-ROSA,
NORMA. NORMA. NORMA.
WEDNESDAY—THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
THURSDAY—Opera in Brooklyn—NORMA.
FRIDAY EVENING—Only night of MARTHA.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.
Tickets and reserved seats for any of the above-named performances may now be had at all the regular ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

Choice Reserved Seats in Parquette and Balcony can be had at the Theatre Ticket-office, in Reading-room, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

MME. VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem.—Madame has a vacancy for two more boarders. The location is pleasant and healthy, and the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, with the advantages of a classical and finished education. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Chas. L. Jones', No. 843 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 9[illegible]-st. PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL, NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.—English, French and Classical School for 25 boys, commences Summer session April 1. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

BOOK-KEEPING $10, WRITING $5.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, by special request will form a few cheap classes this week; applicants for this course must secure seats immediately; gentlemen can secure private rooms.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for ten boys. Pleasant location. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

A YOUNG LADY WILL GIVE LESSONS on the piano at $10 per quarter in advance, at her own or pupil's residence; thorough instruction will be guaranteed. Apply at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, Fishkill, N. Y.; terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the principal, REV. W. PECK.

MORNING SCHOOL—ALSO, CLASSES IN drawing, painting and music, at Miss BLACKWELL'S studio, No. 1,193 Broadway.

SMALL FIRST-CLASS YOUNG LADIES' day school for sale, with school material, desks, &c.; price $1,000. Address CENTRAL PARK, Station G.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GRADUATE OF Yale would give instruction at his own or pupil's residence, in the Classics, Elocution and English, including higher Mathematics. Address Prof. W. P. B., A. M., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:20 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
5:30 P. M.—Way train for Suffern.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45, 3:45, 4:30, 6:15 and *11 P. M.—*Daily. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6.25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON WORK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, March 5, 1867.
Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., March 19, 1867, for cast-iron columns, pilasters, caps and bases, window and door frames for the north wing of the Treasury extension.
A schedule of the work required and the drawings of the same may be seen at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.
All bids must be accompanied by the guaranty of some responsible person that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him.
The Department reserves the right to accept separate portions of the various proposals, and to reject any or all of the bids, if considered for the interest of the Government to do so.
Bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope and indorsed "Proposals for Iron Work." A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of COMBS & VAN SYCKEL is this day dissolved. All debts due the concern will be received by HENRY COMBS only, and all having claims against the concern are requested to present them at the office of HENRY COMBS, No. 121 West-st. COMBS & VAN SYCKEL.
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE SENIOR PARTNER IN A WHOLESALE clothing-house is desirous of disposing of his interest therein, and will offer strong inducements to a party wishing to embark in the trade; the house is well established and prepared for Spring business. Address in confidence, with real name, R. H. S., Post-office, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO CAN FURNISH half the means to carry on a profitable light manufacturing business, and attend to the financial. For interview, address GEO. M. CHILTON, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AN old-established stove and house-furnishing store; doing a good trade; well adapted for a large hardware trade; terms cash. Apply to W. H. ARMEX, No. 92 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

$10.000 WANTED TO INCREASE the capital of a well-established jobbing business in Dey-st.; good profits guaranteed. Address business, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO BAY HORSES—ONE 14 hands high for $350; another 15½, $150. Apply at No. 1,365 3d-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
UNABATED ENTHUSIASM.
THE GRAND LOCAL SENSATIONAL DRAMA.
A HIT!
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
OUR TENEMENT-HOUSES.
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HOUSES HOUSES HOUSES HOUSES HOUSES
Being a truthful and THRILLING PICTURE OF NEW-YORK LIFE, and exhibiting in striking contrast WEALTH AND POVERTY, HAPPINESS AND MISERY.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES!
MME. HINES, THE BEARDED LADY,
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION,
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers.....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
The Managers take great pleasure in announcing that they have effected a reëngement for six nights longer with
LADY DON.
ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
"CAED MILLE FALTHA."
LADY DON will appear on MONDAY EVENING as KATHLEEN, with songs, in the beautiful and pathetic Drama of KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN; OR, ST. PATRICK'S EVE.
For particulars of cast, Scenery, and incidents, see Programmes of the Performance.
In preparation the celebrated Drama of DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN, in which Lady Don will sing the most popular selections from WALLACE'S OPERA.

WALLACK'S.

MR. JOHN GILBERT begs respectfully to announce that his BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, when will be performed, for that night only, THE FAST FAMILY.
Box-book now open.

29TH SUNDAY CONCERT.

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29TH SUNDAY CONCERT.
29TH SUNDAY CONCERT.
STEINWAY HALL.
29TH SUNDAY CONCERT, MARCH 17.
L. F. HARRISON.....Director
First appearance of the favorite prima donna, MLLE. PAULINE CANISSA.
First appearance of the celebrated organist this season, MR. G. W. MORGAN.
Together with the following EMINENT ARTISTS:
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist;
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist;
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, and his FULL ORCHESTRA.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

WALLACK'S.

EXTRA NOTICE.
Regular Fall and Winter season, 1867 and 1868.
Ladies and gentlemen receiving no replies to their applications will please to consider their services respectfully declined. LESTER WALLACK.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....Director.
MATINEES AT 2½ WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ADDITIONAL NOVELTY.
First week of the celebrated RUNNELLS FAMILY, who will appear in their exquisitely beautiful CLASSIC GYMNASTIC GROUPINGS.
Second week of Prof. HUTCHINSON and his TROUPE OF ACTING DOGS, received with enthusiastic applause at each representation.
LEARNED LILLIPUTIAN PONIES.
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG.
AND THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH TROUPE OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS will be brought forward in THE MOST BRILLIANT PROGRAMME yet presented at this establishment.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.

No. 806 Broadway. Every evening at 8. Saturday at 2.
LAST FEW WEEKS OF THE PRESENT SEASON.
LAST WEEK OF THE FLOATING HEAD.
LAST WEEK OF THE GROWTH OF FLOWERS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
FIRST TIME OF THE FAMOUS AUTOMATON L'ESCAMOTEUR AND HIS FAIRY SINGING BIRD.
From the Crystal Palace, London, where tens of thousands witnessed this most extraordinary and beautiful triumph of mechanism with the greatest enthusiasm and delight. What the London *Times* says: "This extraordinary little songster—the size of a 'butterfly,' is the most wonderful piece of mechanism ever seen or heard of in this country."
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1. For sale six days in advance, at the Hall, from 9 till 5.
WEDNESDAY—Juvenile night—Children half price.
The Chickering Piano is used at these seances.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

THE ANNUAL GRAND MASQUERADE BALL OF THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC THURSDAY, March 21, 1867.
Tickets $15 each, admitting one gentleman and two ladies. Can be had of members of the Society only, viz.: Fred. Kapp, No. 4 Wall-st.; Eug. Bollin, No. 24 Exchange-place; F. W. Heyne, No. 59 Beaver-st.; O. Ottendorfer, No. 17 Chatham-st.; C. G. Gunther, No. 502 Broadway; M. Grashof, No. 19 Platt-st.; Wm. Steinway, No. 71 East 14th-st.; George Nembach, No. 141 6th-st.; J. Windmuller, corner 11th-st. and 4th-av.; L. Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; L. Burger, No. 58 Bowery; O. Ernst, No. 62 Bowery; L. A. Grasse, No. 399 Greenwich-st.; Dr. C. Lellmann, No. 81 East 4th-st.; Chas. Hauselt, No. 39 Spruce-st.; G. Varrelmann, No. 6 Hanover-st.; Wm. Rasmers, No. 16 Exchange-place, and others.
By order of the Committee.
H. C. F. KOCH, Secretary.

ARION SOCIETY.

The annual Grand Masquerade and Fancy Dress Ball of this Society will be held in its usual splendor on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, at the Academy of Music.
For tickets at $10 each, admitting one gentleman and lady, and extra ladies' tickets at $3 each, apply to the following offices: E. Krolipfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.; Em. Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place; J. O. Herndt, No. 46 Dey-st.; John Spadermann, No. 292 Broadway; G. Hanft, No. 697 Broadway; F. Spangenberg, No. 883 Broadway; and for boxes to E. Krolipfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st., and Hanft Bros. No. 697 Broadway.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrims' Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

LECTURES.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.—REV. DR. DEEMS will deliver his lecture on *Husbands and Wives* in Hedding Church, (Rev. Mr. Corbet's,) on 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Fifty-six gold or silver medals or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles, $75 to $1,000.
New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms.
Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, Instruction Books, and all other Musical Instruments. The largest and cheapest assortment in the City. J. SAENGER, No. 165 Essex-st.
N. B.—Repairing neatly done, and instructions given.

PIANO FORTES TO LET—AN ASSORTMENT of new and elegant instruments at moderate rates. A fine-toned second-hand Raven & Bacon piano for sale. WM. H. WEED, No. 106 Bleecker-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

FURNITURE.

CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—The greatest variety of CHAMBER SUITES, made from Walnut or Chestnut; also the most extensive assortment of ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, is to be found at wholesale or retail, at Nos. 206 and 208 Canal-st., corner Mulberry, by EDWARD W. BAXTER & CO. We are manufacturers, and sell at lower prices than any other house in the City.

MESSRS. MINER & SOMERVILLE will, as for a number of years past, give their personal attention to sales of household furniture at the residences of families declining housekeeping, and at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SINGER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS REQUIRE but one mattress; warranted for years; no leathers or strings about them. Sold everywhere. Warerooms No. 215 Centre-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MONDAY EVENING, March 18,
BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN GILBERT,
on which occasion will be presented the celebrated comedy entitled THE FAST FAMILY, by Benjamin Webster, Jr., from the French of Victorien Sardou's LA FAMILLE BENOITON, with the following splendid cast:
Monsieur Benoiton.....Mr. John Gilbert
Monsieur Didier.....Mr. Frederic Robinson
M. le Vicomte de Champrose.....Mr. Chas. Fisher
Monsieur Formichel.....Mr. Geo. Holland
Prudent Formichel, his son.....Mr. A. W. Young
Polydor Benoiton. } Specimens of la } Miss Mary Barrett
Fanfan Benoiton. } Jeune France } Miss E. Chapman
Francois, nephew to Benoiton.....Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Muller.....Mr. Cashin
Servant.....Mr. Ward
Blanche Didier.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Clotilde, the friend of the family.....Miss Fanny Morant
Rose Benoiton.....Mrs. Clara Jennings
Adolphine, a poor relation.....Mrs. John Sefton
Camille Benoiton.....Miss Fanny Green
Josephine.....Miss Scott
Julie.....Miss Timony
TUESDAY, March 19—A DANGEROUS GAME.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 20, BENEFIT OF Miss MARY GANNON, on which occasion will be presented, for the first time this season, the two great Comedies, entitled "PAUL PRY" and RURAL FELICITY.
THURSDAY—HENRY DUNBAR.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of INVESTMENT, and also of Lovel's popular play (for the first time in two years) entitled THE WIFE'S SECRET.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8.

WINTER GARDEN.

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
FAREWELL NIGHTS OF EDWIN BOOTH!
SPECIAL.
Mr. Stuart has to announce that, as on all previous occasions, THE CLOSING NIGHTS of Mr. Booth's engagement will be devoted to the performance of a different play on each night, offering the opportunity of seeing him before leaving, in as many as possible of his representations.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, EDWIN BOOTH will appear in his grand role of HAMLET, the first of the BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS.
TUESDAY EVENING—RUY BLAS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—RICHELIEU.
THURSDAY EVENING—ROMEO AND JULIET.
FRIDAY EVENING—BRUTUS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 23, By Special Desire, GRAND BOOTH MATINEE (Only time) OF ROMEO AND JULIET.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 23. BENEFIT OF MR. W. S. ANDREWS.
Seats may now be secured.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

WELCOME ANNOUNCEMENT!
Return, for a brief season, of the Richings grand ENGLISH OPERA Company, to the scene of their former brilliant successes, Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, March 18, in Balfe's greatly successful romantic opera, the BOHEMIAN GIRL, BOHEMIAN GIRL, the cast embracing Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, WYLIE, NEAL, OLIVER, Misses CAROLINE RICHINGS, ARNOLD and BURNETT.
Tickets and reserved seats for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre, at the ORDINARY DRAMATIC PRICES.
TUESDAY—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
WEDNESDAY—LA SOMNAMBULA.
Grand Operatic Matinee on Saturday, at 75 cents admission, without extra charge for reserving seats.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
With the excellent cast, Beautiful scenes
And splendid appointments of the OLYMPIC THEATRE, NEW-YORK, the greatly successful local and moral drama,
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
The appointments entire to be transferred to the Academy, and the representation to be in every respect equal to those which have FILLED THE OLYMPIC TO REPLETION every night for the past four weeks.
Admission, 75 cts. Reserved seats, $1. Gallery, 50 cts. Box-sheet open at the Academy from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MRS. G. C. HOWARD
For a limited number of nights as TOPSEY in UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
The greatest artistic creation on the stage,
Mr. G. L. FOX AS PHINEAS and THE DEACON.
The piece brilliantly cast throughout.
All the original music and songs by G. C. HOWARD.
All the original Tableaux and Effects.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

At the Broadway Theatre.
ALL HALLOW EVE.
LATEST FROM NEW-YORK.
Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS in both pieces.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COMEDY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1867, at 8 o'clock, last representation of LA PAPILLONNE, (original of Taming a Butterfly,) Comedy in three acts, by Victorien Sardou. LES DEUX SOURDS. Comedy.
Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

MISS MARY GANNON respectfully announces that her BENEFIT will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, on which occasion will be given for the first time this season the two great comedies, PAUL PRY and RURAL FELICITY.
Box-book now open.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN.....Manager.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
This beautiful hall is nightly crowded by the ELITE OF THE CITY.
MONDAY EVENING, March 18, and every evening during the week. Fourth week of the GREAT SPECTACULAR BURLESQUE, THE BLACK CROOK.
Which is to be witnessed by 485,000,000 OF PEOPLE.
George Christy, Otto Burbank, J. F. Boyce, R. Hughes and G. W. H. Griffin, the strongest team of comic artists in any one band in the world. C. Henry, George Leslie, C. F. Shattuck, three of the most popular ballad singers in the country. Together forming the MOST COMPLETE MINSTREL COMPANY EXTANT. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, AT THE Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, a very fine collection of original modern oil paintings, by leading artists of the French, Belgium and American schools.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,3?9 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," or the Author's moral, legitimate and effectual method of preventing too rapid increase of family; his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, strictures, fistula, piles, &c., mailed free, $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

MME. WALLACE, PROFESSOR OF Midwifery and Electrician Doctress, guarantees immediate relief to ladies requiring medical or surgical treatment. Try her infallible French FEMALE TONIC; safe and healthy; price $5. Can be seen in the forenoon at No. 26 South 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; in the afternoon at No. 81 West Houston-st., New-York.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP IS THE only remedy that will root out poisonous virus of a certain disease: all others dry it in the blood. No. 3 Division-street. Price $3, with a book of 60 pages.

ALL PRIVATE AND SKIN DISEASES, scrofula, old ulcers and eruptions, on male or female, treated by Dr. FULLER. Office No. 23 Chambers-st., corner Centre. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN BROUGHT to the verge of the grave by improper treatment have been restored to health, strength and vigor by Doctor HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shortest time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops: best thing known: a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st. his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWERS' ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Arrangements for Its Celebration in this City and Elsewhere—Military and Civic Processions, Banquets, &c.

The anniversary of the birth of Ireland's most eminent Saint, according to the faith of many, returns to us with to-day, and is ushered in with one of the severest snow-storms that has visited us during the present season. As usual, appropriate services will be held in all the Roman Catholic Churches, embracing, of course, sermons commemorative of the deeds of the famous St. Patrick, as handed down to the people of to-day by the tradition of their forefathers.

The usual military and civic demonstrations will be held to-morrow, and will no doubt be very general and hearty in their extent and character. The programme, which is published in full in another column, will afford some idea of how the day will be observed. It will be seen that a large number of Irish societies, including the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Father Matthew T. A. B. Societies, and others, will take a part in the display. The line of the civic procession will be formed on East Broadway and the streets leading thereto. The line of march will be taken up at 12 o'clock, as soon as the military shall have passed the right of the civic procession, down East Broadway and Chatham-street to the east gate of the Park, where the procession will pass in review before the Mayor and Common Council; thence up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, passing around and saluting WASHINGTON'S Statue; down Fourteenth-street to Eighth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, across Twenty-third-street to First-avenue, down First-avenue to Eighth-street, up Eighth-street to Cooper Institute, and there dismiss.

At some point on the line of the march, not yet decided upon, it is expected that Most Rev. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY will review the processionists.

The customary banquets will be given by the Knights of St. Patrick and the Sons of St. Patrick, by the former in the afternoon and the latter in the evening.

THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

In Brooklyn and Jersey City the day will be celebrated with no less display than in New-York. In Brooklyn the Seventieth Regiment will head the procession, and eleven civic societies will parade. In Jersey City nine societies will make up the number of these who will walk in line.

In Newark to-day the anniversary will be celebrated with the usual Pontifical mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and elsewhere in Roman Catholic churches. The panegyric of the Saint will be preached in the Cathedral by Rev. FATHER FARRELLY, Pastor of St. James' Church, New-York. In the evening Rev. Bishop BAYLEY will lecture on "Ireland's Glory" in St. James' Church in Lafayette-street. On Monday the procession will be composed of St. Joseph's, St. James' and St. Peter's Benevolent Societies, the Temperance Societies, (St. Patrick's Nos. 1, 2 and 3.) Mr. THOMAS LYNN will act as Marshal, assisted by LAWRENCE CAHILL, TIMOTHY PERDUE and J. TIERNEY. On Monday night the children of St. Patrick's School will give an entertainment in the Catholic Institute in New-street.

The Snow-storm.

Even if the pleasant open Spring weather, of which we got a foretaste only last week, had remained with us, we would still have had good cause to look back at the departed Winter as one of the most, if not the most severe, within the memory of the oldest of the weather-wise among us. How much more frost and snow, and their unhappy followers, rain and slush, have yet to be added to our recollections of this terrible time seems now as uncertain of solution as the question was a month ago, when the streets were impassible and railway trains lay buried in the snow-drifts. The premonitory ring around the moon on Friday night gave warning that we were in for another fall, but with the warmth of the genial sun of the day before still stirring our blood, we could only permit ourselves to fancy that the fickle, gusty month meant to give us a gloomy hour or two to cheer us up the more when it had passed. The increasing density overhead after sunrise yesterday, however, soon demonstrated for us that our congratulations in being free of this tyrannical long-lived Winter, were painfully premature. About 11 o'clock the snow began to fall briskly, and continued throughout the day without intermission. At sunset probably four inches had fallen, and the obstructions to street travel began in all directions throughout the City. The cars unprovided with double teams were unable in many instances to work their way through, resulting in blockades all along the route, and in a most unhappy state of things for those living up-town. In fact, all the discomforts and inconveniences to which we were subjected during the late storms are again upon us, and to all appearance at this hour the storm bids fair to rival the worst of its predecessors. Unpleasant as the immediate presence of a snow storm is to many when the snow lies crisp beneath the feet, its passing away is much the heavier infliction to the dwellers in great and ill-kept cities. There are few so stoical that do not look forward with a shudder to another thaw and its accompanying miseries of damp air, dirty streets, reckless, swearing carters, blockaded crossings, and the omnipresent suffering of the poor, to many of whom the breaking up of the Winter means bread, and to all of whom it brings relief in a thousand ways.

Dirty Streets.

For more than a week past many of the streets in this City have been so filled with garbage as to cause alarm. Mott and Mulberry streets, from Houston-street down, have been reeking with filth, which the present snow will hide from view for a few more days. There are others streets, in all parts of the City, in a like condition, and no effort appears to be put forth for improvement. Yesterday Dr. MORRIS, one of the Sanitary Inspectors of the Board of Health, made the following report upon the region included in his district:

To the Metropolitan Board of Health:

I, MOREAU MORRIS, holding the position of Sanitary Inspector in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of the State of New-York, do report: That on the 13th and 14th days of March, 1867, I did inspect carefully, and personally examined the avenues and streets situated as below in the City of New-York, and found the facts to be as follows: Second-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Sixty-first-street; Third-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Seventy-ninth-street; Lexington-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Fifty-seventh-street; Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Fifty-ninth-street; Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Forty-ninth-street; East Forty-fifth-street, from Second-avenue to Lexington-avenue; East Forty-seventh-street, from First-Avenue to Third-avenue; East Forty-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Third-avenue; East Forty-ninth-street, from First-avenue to Sixth-avenue; East Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to Third-avenue; East Fifty-first-street, from Second-avenue to Fourth-avenue; East Fifty-second-street, from Second-avenue to Fourth-avenue; East Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue to Fourth-avenue; East Fifty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to Sixth-avenue; East Fifty-fifth-street, from First-avenue to Lexington-avenue; East Fifty-eight-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue; East Fifty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue; East Sixtieth-street, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue; East Sixty-First-street from East River to Third-avenue; East Seventy-ninth-street, from East River to Fifth-avenue.

These are all well paved with Belgian pavement. All of the above-named streets and avenues are in a shamefully filthy condition, by reason of the accumulation of dirt, filth, ashes, garbage and manure, the result of more than two months' neglect on the part of the contractor for cleaning the streets. Their condition at present calls for immediate action on the part of the Board of Health. This unclean condition is dangerous to life and detrimental to health. There is no ice or snow in any of them, to afford the least shadow of excuse for this neglect, nor has there been for the week past. The citizens generally are complaining of this great injustice. "The taxes must be paid, and yet we must be the sufferers." The danger to life and health is great.

(Signed,) MOREAU MORRIS, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector Sixth District.

Sworn to before me, this 16th day of March, 1867.
L. B. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent Metropolitan Board of Health.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 16, 1867.

Owing to the snow-storm which set in yesterday this report may appear to be old, but it must be recollected that it is the description of the streets alluded to before they were again hidden from view by the snow. When the snow shall have dissolved the same filth will reappear with intensified qualities for annoyance.

The Excise Board.

A full meeting of the Metropolitan Excise Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President SHULTZ in the chair.

It was resolved to hold a meeting of the Board next Thursday, for the purpose of trying the cases on which complaints have been filed, and have been awaiting disposal for some time past.

The following liquor dealers, charged with violation of the Excise Law, have been duly notified to appear and answer the charges against them:

Wm. Smith, Fourth-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street; Pelagus Wick, No. 263 Rivington-street; Jacob Detless, No. 160 Stanton-street; John Geohegan, No. 204½ Third-avenue; Mrs. Anna M. Flood, No. 441 Washington-street; Wm. Smith, No. 186 East Twelfth-street; Fred. Jacobs, No. 309 Broome-street; John D. Schmidt, No. 185 East Houston-street; Richard O'Reilly, No. 277 Division-street; Nathaniel R. Bunce, 202 South-street; Ernst Walters, Second-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street; Wm. Stoddard, No. 333 Greenwich-street; Nicholas Haff, No. 283 Avenue A; Henry Blisch, Nos. 18 and 20 Howard-street; Daniel Cunningham, No. 11 James-street; John O'Donnell, No. 866 Greenwich-street; James Hughes, No. 81 Amity-street; Andrew Kapf, One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; Frans Richterich, No. 11 Bayard-street; Patrick Montague, No. 1,370 Third-avenue; Daniel McGinn, No. 182 Eighth-avenue; Chas Seigner, No. 51 Bayard-street; Henry Gasslin, No. 235 Canal-street; Edward Kuhndul, No. 63 Bayard-street; Paul Madden, No. 191 Hester-street.

On motion of Mr. ACTON, it was resolved that all licenses granted in 1866, which had not been taken up and paid for by the parties licensed, be rescinded.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Effective Strength of the National Guard—Recent Changes—Remonstrance of the Brigade Commanders—Miscellaneous News and Gossip.

The following *resumé* of National Guard news and gossip is presented for the information of those interested in the progress of our militia forces:

EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The annual report of the Inspector-General has been received. Gen. BATCHELLER has incorporated in this document a great mass of interesting facts and figures relating to the present standing and past progress of the State forces. We have prepared the following table from the reports of 1865 and 1866, in order that the reader may perceive at a glance the progress made by the entire eight divisions. The consolidated return of the First Division for 1866 is also appended:

CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL GUARD, BY DIVISIONS.

DIVISIONS.	PRESENT.					ABSENT.					PRESENT AND ABSENT.					ENLISTED MEN.			Total strength of Divisions at last muster.	GAIN AND LOSS, 1866.		Total strength of Divisions at present muster.
	Com. Officers.	Non. Com. Officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Com. Officers.	Non. Com. Officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Com. Officers.	Non. Com. Officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Armed.	Equipped.	Uniformed.		Increase.	Decrease.	
First Division	695	1,811	718	6,622	9,846	217	491	115	6,249	7,072	912	2,302	833	12,871	16,918	12,548	11,813	11,723	12,946	3,972	2,003	14,915
Second Division	462	1,039	192	3,571	5,264	140	269	84	3,461	3,954	602	1,308	276	7,032	9,218	6,658	6,222	6,562	7,772	1,446	1,136	8,082
Third Division	268	630	133	2,197	3,231	124	294	38	2,682	3,138	392	921	174	4,879	6,369	4,835	4,825	4,529	5,546	824	817	5,552
Fourth Division	55	95	11	448	609	13	27	5	224	269	68	122	16	672	878	480	421	379	822	56	54	824
Fifth Division	460	1,064	171	3,811	5,506	120	423	53	3,319	3,915	580	1,487	224	7,130	9,421	6,754	6,774	5,626	8,776	645	853	8,568
Sixth Division	288	636	121	2,101	3,146	101	296	41	3,168	3,606	389	932	162	5,269	6,752	4,548	4,446	3,655	6,313	439	918	5,834
Seventh Division	183	426	68	1,530	2,207	47	104	11	1,095	1,257	230	530	79	2,625	3,464	2,332	2,321	2,094	2,896	568	322	3,142
Eighth Division	112	230	63	629	1,034	55	124	17	1,117	1,333	167	354	80	1,766	2,367	903	918	1,191	1,893	474	298	2,069
Total, 1866	2,523	5,931	1,430	20,909	30,843	817	2,028	364	21,335	24,544	3,340	7,959	1,844	42,244	55,387	39,099	37,740	35,759	46,963	8,424	6,401	48,986
Total, 1865	2,554	5,924	1,125	22,731	32,334	726	1,782	271	19,740	22,509	3,270	7,706	1,396	42,471	54,843	36,811	36,258	31,170	43,239	11,604	4,937	49,906
FIRST DIVISION, 1866.																						
First Brigade	134	310	162	1,141	1,747	55	82	[illegible]	1,460	1,632	189	392	188	2,610	3,379	2,280	2,167	2,175	2,494	886	498	2,881
Second Brigade	176	503	185	1,611	2,475	59	157	[illegible]	1,551	1,800	235	661	218	3,182	4,275	3,248	3,115	3,201	3,539	737	497	3,778
Third Brigade	173	468	168	1,706	2,515	40	127	17	1,605	1,739	213	595	185	3,311	4,304	3,556	3,475	3,436	3,252	1,032	605	3,699
Fourth Brigade	143	404	186	1,457	2,190	57	105	38	1,330	1,530	200	509	224	2,787	3,720	2,309	2,179	2,253	2,856	844	349	3,371
First Brigade Cavalry	69	126	17	707	919	6	20	1	294	321	75	146	18	1,001	1,240	1,155	877	658	826	414	54	1,186
Total	695	1,811	718	6,622	9,846	217	491	115	6,249	7,072	912	2,302	833	12,871	16,918	12,548	11,813	11,723	12,946	3,972	2,003	14,915

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following is the official list of the officers who have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending March 9, 1867:

Eleventh Brigade—Alexander Cochrane, Hospital Surgeon, Feb. 12, 1867, *vice* Fowler Prentice, deceased.

Twenty-eighth Brigade—J. De Loss Lewis, Hospital Surgeon, Jan. 24, 1867; original vacancy.

Thirty-second Brigade—Andrew W. Brazee, Brigadier-General, Feb. 15, 1867; original appointment.

Third Regiment Infantry—Samuel McDonald, First Lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1867, *vice* Charles Reynolds, removed from State; Daniel M. Fisher, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1867, *vice* McDonald, promoted.

Fourth Regiment Infantry—John J. McGuinness, First Lieutenant, Feb. 19, 1867, *vice* R. L. Roberts, resigned.

Fifth Regiment Infantry—F. W. Louis Geissler, First Lieutenant, Feb. 20, 1867, *vice* Henry Homann, promoted.

Twelfth Regiment Infantry—George S. Burger, First Lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1867, *vice* J. S. Mandeville, resigned.

Thirteenth Regiment Infantry—Henry R. Darbey, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 8, 1867, *vice* R. P. Cornwell, resigned.

Fourteenth Regiment Infantry—George A. Satchell, First Lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1867, *vice* M. J. Geary, resigned; Joseph G. Hyer, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1867, *vice* G. A. Satchell, promoted.

Twenty-third Regiment Infantry—Joseph G. Story, First Lieutenant, March 1, 1867, *vice* Charles H. Hunter, promoted. William H. Hazard, Jr., Second Lieutenant, March 1, 1867, *vice* Joseph G. Story, promoted.

Twenty-fourth Regiment Infanty—George S. Thompson, Captain, Jan. 7, 1767, *vice* E. A. Ives, resigned. J. E. Schoonmaker, First Lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1867, *vice* George S. Thompson, promoted. C. H. Adams, Second Lieutenant, Jan. 7, 1867, *vice* J. E. Schoonmaker, promoted.

Fiftieth Regiment Infantry—Henry St. John, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 18, 1867, *vice* Chas. C. Greenly, resigned.

Sixty-sixth Regiment Infantry—James D. Ames, Colonel, Feb. 25, 1867, original appointment. James Low, Jr., Lieutenant-Colonel, Feb. 25, 1867, original appointment.

One Hundred and First Regiment Infantry.—William A. Walker, First Lieutenant, Aug. 18, 1866, *vice* A. M. Palmer, resigned. Leverett E. Seymour, Second Lieutenant, Aug. 18, 1866, *vice* George Batcheller, resigned. Daniel C. Swartfigiere, First Lieutenant, Aug. 28, 1866, *vice* William N. Brainard, removed from State.

First Regiment Artillery.—Martin Held, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 13, 1867, original vacancy. Regiment authorized Third Assembly District, Oswego County. W. P. Outterson, Captain, Feb. 27, 1867; original. Gilbert M. Harding, Captain, Feb. 27, 1867; original. Albert F. Betts, First Lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1867; original. Ephraim P. Potter, First Lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1867; original. John S. Outterson, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1867; original. David Hamer, Jr., Second Lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1867; original.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following is the official list of the resignations that have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending March 9, 1867:

Second Brigade—Paymaster J. R. Herrick, Feb. 20; expiration of term. Quartermaster Chas. R. Tyng, Feb. 20; by reason of the acceptance of resignation of Gen. Yates. Engineer Chas. P. Wood, March 1; term expired.

One Hundred and Sixth Regiment—Surgeon John Mitchell, March 5; inability.

First Regiment Cavalry—Capt. Chas. P. Kean, Feb. 22; by request of Brigadier-General.

PROTEST OF THE BRIGADE COMMANDERS.

A petition and remonstrance against the proposed amendment to the military code, giving the Division Commanders the right to appoint Brigadier-Generals to fill any vacancies that may occur, has been drawn up by the five Brigadier Commanders in the First Division. The proposed amendment reads that, upon the recommendation of the Major-General commanding the division, the Commander-in-Chief shall appoint and commission Brigadier-Generals in such division, whenever vacancies in such office may occur. The remonstrance now in circulation among the Brigadiers throughout the State, states that this change would result in the disfranchising of over three hundred regimental field officers, and the bestowal of their elective rights upon eight general officers, to exercise the same according to their unfettered judgment or caprice, and would be a stepping-stone toward the total withdrawal of elective rights throughout all grades in the National Guard, rights which, in a purely Volunteer service, such as the National Guard, we hold as being most necessary to its best interests and sustinence, and without which it would soon loose its vitality and popularity, and eventually become a more organization of officers. They also claim that one appointment, under the proposed amendment, made over the head of a deserving and capable officer, would tend more to injure the service and demoralize the militia, than could be effected by the promotion of half-a-dozen partially qualified officers under the existing laws, these latter laws amply providing for the retirement of any incompetent officers.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The companies composing the right wing of this regiment will assemble in full fatigue for battalion drill on Thursday, March 21, inst., and the companies composing the left wing will assemble in full fatigue, for the same purpose, on Monday, the 25th inst. Roll call of companies at 7:45 o'clock P. M.

JAMES T. BRADFORD, AARON J. MIXSELL and FREDERICK W. WILCOX, of Company D, having been expelled by a vote of their company, the action of the company is confirmed.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

In compliance with General Orders No. 11, dated Jan. 22, 1867, from General Headquarters at Albany, and Special Orders No. 3, dated Jan. 24, 1867, from Brigade Headquarters, the Troop of Cavalry known as Company I, of this regiment, has been transferred to the First Brigade of Cavalry, First Division, N. G. S. N. Y. The Commandant expresses his regret at loosing so fine a body of soldiers as the First Troop of Washington Greys. They were highly esteemed in his command as good soldiers and citizens.

Elections—Wm. H. McIntire to be Captain, *vice* Scott, promoted; rank Jan. 21, 1867. Wm. H. Heathcote to be Captain, *vice* Robinson, promoted; rank Jan. 22, 1867. Edward Barker to be First Lieutenant, *vice* McIntire, promoted; rank Jan. 21, 1867.

Appointments—John P. Durfee, Adjutant, (reappointed). David P. Arnold, Quartermaster, (reappointed). George L. Fox to be Captain of Engineers, *vice* Verian promoted on Brigade Staff.

Discharges—On account of disability: Color-Sergeant Mark J. Dobson, March 9, 1867. Private Henry Douglas, of Company C, Feb. 15, 1867.

Reduction—Sergt. Julius Muntz, of Company K, for wilful neglect of duty and insubordination, is reduced to the ranks and his warrant revoked.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

On Friday evening, March 8, Company E, Twelfth Regiment, partook of a fine entertainment, provided by Quartermaster-Sergt. JOHN HILL and Color-Sergt. COLIN GOURLY, who have lately been promoted to their respective positions on the non-commissioned staff, and who desired in this manner to take a formal leave of their Company. Quartermaster-Sergt. HILL entered the Company in 1862 as a private; served through the campaign of 1863, and after his return was elected Corporal. In 1864 he was promoted to Second Sergeant, which position he filled with credit to himself and the command. Color-Sergt. GOURLY was one of the organizers of the Company, which was formed at the New-York Free Academy in 1861, being composed entirely of students. Since which time he has served faithfully as a private, both in the field and at home, always refusing any promotion.

After discussing the merits of the good things provided, speeches were made complimentary to the hosts, to which they briefly responded, assuring the company that although they were separated from it, they still felt a warm an interest in its welfare. Among the guests present were Major KNOX MCAFEE, who favored the company with a speech, and Bandmaster J. G. OTTO, who sang some very fine German songs. Drum-Major STRUBE was also present.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment on Friday, it was determined that a promenade concert should be given at the Regimental Armory on April 13, on which occasion the ceremony of guard mounting will be performed by a detail from each company uniformed in the full dress recently adopted by the regiment. The officers of the regiment will also be present in full dress uniform, and invitations will be extended to the leading officers of the division.

As great additions have been recently made to the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment in the way of painting and frescoing the rooms of the different companies and repairing the drill-room, the regiment has been prevented during the present Winter from giving its customary promenade concerts. These improvements being almost completed, it is designed to close the season by a semi-military reception, which will no doubt prove highly successful.

A battalion drill of the right wing will be held at the armory on Friday evening next.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

At a meeting of the members of Company F of the Twenty-fourth (Troy) Regiment, held last week, the following officers were elected: President—John Mearnes. Secretary—William Murphy. Treasurer—Frank M. Fales. Second Lieutenant—George J. Chippendale. First Sergeant—William Thompson. Duty Sergeants—William B. Gardner, George H. Pierce, George A. Crawford and John McMahan. Corporals—Christian Stein, Edward McGuire, William Murphy, Hugh Galbradt, William Boycott, William H. Wiswall, Peter Forrester and Michael Conway.

Drum-Major CHARLES BERCHART, of the Fifth Regiment, has accepted the challenge issued by the Twelfth Regiment Drum Corps, and published last week. Drum-Major G. W. HILL, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, has also accepted the challenge, and issues a challenge of his own.

The members of Company E, Fifty-Fourth (Rochester) Regiment, have presented their commanding officer, Capt. H. B. HENDERSON, with a splendid sword, sash and belt, manufactured by TIFFANY & Co., of this City. This prosderous organization owes its present high position to the efforts of Capt. HENDERSON. He has labored early and late to build up the organization, and has gathered around him a large number of energetic young men.

At an election for Major held on Monday in the Fifth Regiment, Capt. L. G. TH. BRUER, of Company F, was declared elected to that position, he having received nineteen votes out of twenty-nine. Brig.-Gen. BURGER presided. A special meeting was held by the company on Tuesday evening, when they adopted a series of complimentary resolutions requesting Capt. BRUER to decline the promotion thus offered him, and remain in command of the company. No answer has been received from the Captain as yet.

The officers and members of Company G, Thirty-seventh Regiment, intend giving a grand reception at the regimental armory, corner Thirty-fifth-street and Broadway, on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst. The preparations for this affair are on the most extensive scale, and a large number of invitations have been issued. We understand that Major-Gen. SHALER and Staff, and several of the general, field and line officers of the First Division will be present.

A battalion drill was held by the Third Regiment, Brevet Brig.-Gen. JOHN E. BENDIX, commanding, on Tuesday evening, at the State Arsenal. Nearly 300 men were present in ten companies. The school of the battalion and street firing formed the exercises. Major-Gen. SHALER was present during the evening.

The grand promenade concert and ball given by the Twelfth Regiment Band as a complimentary benefit to Band Master OTTO, takes place to-morrow evening at the regimental armory.

On Thursday evening the First Regiment (HAWKIN'S Zouaves) held a battalion drill at the State Arsenal. Over 200 were present in six companies. Col. HAWKINS was in command.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment held their first battalion drill Wednesday evening, parading with 200 men under command of Col. CONKLING.

CORPORATION PROPERTY.

Leasing of Stores, Houses, Cellars, Piers, Wharves, &c.

Pursuant to advertisement, Comptroller CONNOLLY yesterday received and opened the following bids for the leases for one year from the 1st of May next of certain property belonging to the Corporation. Quite a large attendance was present, and considerable anxiety was manifested to know who were the successful bidders. This, however, will not be made known for a day or two, as some of the bids are evidently informal:

Pier No. 13, North River—Geo. White, $7,600; Morris Haley, $16,000; John Halloway, $14,000.
Pier No. 20, North River—James Grame, 10,000; John Halloway $9,000.
½ Pier No. 6 and 7, East River—R. B. Smith, $3,750; W. C. Edgerton, $4,000.
Pier No. 20, North River—Hennequin & Palmore, $5,000.
Pier No. 13, North River—Hennequin & Palmore, $8,500.
South ½ Pier 13, North River—J. H. Crowell, $4,000.
North ½ Pier 13, North River—J. H. Crowell, $2,500.
½ Piers 4 and 5, East River—Hy. Smith, $750.
Pier 13 and North ½ pier 12—H. E. Newell, $18,000.

ENGINE HOUSES.

No. 158 West Fortieth-street—W. T. McGrath, $150.
No. 1432 Broadway—P. Henry, $300.
School House in Rivington-street—P. H. Jobye $240.
No. 174 Mulberry-street—P. Daly, $300; J. Herman, $660; P. Moore, $500; Joseph Cronin, $800.
No. 18 Renwick-street—Joseph Cronin, $500.
No. 3 Pike-street—P. Daley, $200; C. Truman, $225; W. H. Ames, $200; J. H. White, $300; W. C. Gover, $200; C. F. Syms, $350; W. C. Gover, $450.
No. 1 Engine House—Hornton Parker, $400.
No. 78 East 13th-street—John Elder, Jr., $480; J. Naylor, $500.
Bulkhead, No. 16, East River—Manhattan Gas Co., $1,250.
No. 17, East River—E. H. Senmon $1,065.
Foot of 17th-street—H. D. Sewald, $600; W. A. Brinkhoff, $1,500.
Foot of 16th-street—Mr. Seward $1,200.
Seventeenth-street—H. Rudolph, $1,230; J. Donohue $1,500.
Sixteenth-street—J. Donohue, $1,500; Farmers Protective Union, $760.
Seventeenth-street—J. L. White, $2,000.
Sixteenth-street—C. H. Smith $500; J. Donohue, $200; Smith, $500; White, $2,000.
No. 79 Willet-street—W. Edgar, $204; E. Van Velser, $150.
No. 111 Roosevelt-street—W. E. Brinkerhoof, $275; J. Saugers, $350; Owen F. Gray, $406; J. Gover, $375; J. Naylor, $400; J. H. Jobey, $300; J. McElroy, $303.
No. 18 Renwick-street—J. Fitzgerald, $500; S. L. Nash, $550; H. Davis, $600; H. D. Seward, $500—$550; John Scott, $700.
Engine-house, Fourth-street—Mr. Lewis Seward, $400; P. Shea, $300.
Cellar No. 2, Centre Market—Jacob German, $450; Andrew F. Leffer, $450; S. E. Lent, $470; J. Hayes, $540; F. H. Gibney, $460; L. Lent, $500.
No. 7 Dover-street—Morris Kane, $1,001; J. Fitzgerald, $700; Mr. Syms, $1,160; P. H. Jobez, $1,150; Mr. Kane $1,050; M. Broman, $700—$900; Joseph Naylor, $800.
Engine-house No. 439 East Tenth-street—J. McMahon, $175; W. G. Brinckerhof, $250; P. Smith, $300; J. W. Kelsey, $170.
Lower floor of Croton Department—J. Maylor, $700; J. L. Brown, $500; D. Miller, $600; J. Allen, $550, (monthly.)
No. 7 Mangin-street—J. Callahan, $786 50; P. H Jobez, $792; J. Daley, $300; J. Rodgers, $775; Joseph Naylor, $700; Joseph Gannon, $755.
No. 78 East Thirteenth-street—W. H. Rose, $350; Geo. D. Smith, $425.
Engine House, No. 160 West Thirteenth-street—Cyrus Lawrence, $505.
No. 78 East Thirteenth-street—T. L. S., $500.
No. 53 East Twelfth-street—$550.
No. 18 Renwick-street—$600.
No. 53 East Twelfth-street—P. Daley, $300.
Mills & Gillis—$650; J. Buckley, $500.
No. 40 Barrow-street—J. H. Frazer, $300; Wilson Small, $350; G. B. Smith, $555; W. B. Bradley, $500; J. Van Buren, $500; J. Fitzgerald, $400; Arthur O'Neil, $250.
No. 174 Mulberry-street—Sidney Mounter, $650; S. Jones, $300; Chas. Fraser, $380; L. H. Westbrook, $600; J. Nicholrs, $850; D. H. Ellers, $610; Patrick Devlin, $200; Nathaniel Johnson, $555.
No. 40 Barrow-street—N. T. Telfer, $600; Peter Hornbeck, $450; D. O'Donough, $450.
No. 37 Mott-street—John Reardon, $300; O. F. Gray, $832.
No. 37 Mott-street—R. Warren, $370; J. Cronin, $900; Thos. J. Evers, $1,000; Morris Keene, $951; Joseph Murphy, $1,025; J. Naylor, $700.
No. 53 East Twelfth-street—J. Elder, Jr., $540; Wood Bros., $601.
No. 126 Cedar-street—John Shea, $450; Jos. Kennedy, $250.
No. 265 Madison-street—J. Callahan, $302 50.
No. 21 Henry-street—J. Dalton, $250; P. Daily, $260.
Cellars—Nos. 12 and 14 Greenwich-avenue—Joseph Cronin, $900.
No. 21 Henry-street—J. Naylor, $550.
No. 126 Cedar-street—J. Naylor, $350.
Second and third floors, No. 19 Chatham-street—J. R. Victory, $2,000.
Engine-house, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Third-avenue—F. H. Van Dolen, $300.
One lot in Thirty-third-street, near Ninth-avenue—George Hettrieth, $50.
No. 432 West Thirty-sixth-street—J. Cronin, $500.
Mount Morris Building—Hy. Bickwell, $150; W. O. Webb, $200.
No. 79 Willard-street—Oliver Rulands, $300.
No. 53 East Twelfth-street—Wm. Phillips, $450.
No. 111 Roosevelt-street—$305, William Nelson, Jr.
Rivington-street School House—$455, P. McKnight, $200.
Half Pier No. 18 East River—$2,255, William Nelson, Jr.
Half Pier No. 19 East River—$2,255, William Nelson, Jr.
No. 79 Willett-street—C. Moss, $200.
Rooms over Jefferson Market—Father Matthew Temperance Society, $809.
Half Piers Nos. 12, 18, 19 and 20 East River—Jos. Boyle, $7,500.
No. 37 Mott-st.—J. Murphy, $975.
Half Piers Nos. 12 and 13 North River—Garrison & Allen, $13,250.
Twenty-first-street, near Third-avenue—$150.
No. 78 East Thirteenth-street—W. E. Waring, $400.
No. 53 East Twelfth-street—W. E. Waring, $450.
No. 121 Henry-street—W. E. Waring, $300.
No. 174 Mulberry-street—W. E. Waring, $400.
No. 265 Madison-street—W. E. Waring, $250.
No. 3 Pike-street—W. E. Waring, $200.
No. 439 East Tenth-street—W. E. Waring, $300.
No. 7 Dover-street—W. E. Waring, $200.
No. 126 Cedar-street—W. E. Waring, $200.
No. 37 Mott-street—George Hobbs, $950.
No. 78 East Thirteenth-street—A. A. Conway, $550.
No. 174 Mulberry-street—J. Newman, $375.
No. 53 East Twelfth-street—Jacob Vosburgh, $600.
No. 174 Mulberry-street, $900; No. 18 Renwick-street, $600; No. 244 West Twenty-seventh-street, 800; No. 432 West Thirty sixth-street, $600; No. 205 Madison-street, $800; No. 53 East Twelfth-street, $500; No. 79 Willet-street, $250; No. 78 East Thirteenth-street, $500; No. 439 Tenth-street, $300; No. 111 Roosevelt-street, $250; No. 121 Henry-street, $650; No. 37 Mott-street, 1,000; No. 7 Dover-street, $1,260; No. 7 Mangin-street, $1,000; No. 117 Cedar-street, $1,500; No. 160 West Thirteenth-street, $900; Nos. 12 and 14 Greenwich-avenue, $1,000.
No. 7 Centre Market—A. F. Lippan, $500.
Half Pier No. 4 East River—F. Cushman, $1,600.
Half Pier No. 5 East River—F. Cushman, $2,100.
Pier No. 5 East River—F. Cushman, $3,150.
Pier No. 6 East River—F. Cushman, $3,150.
No. 3 Pike-street—Hugh Lackey, $400.
No. 21 Henry-street—S. Loverick, $450.
Pier No. 13 North River—Garrison & Allen, $20,250.
Half Piers Nos. 12, 18, 19 and 20 East River—D. Patterson, $5,200.
Piers Nos. 5 and 6 East River—J. J. Austin, $6,000.
Half Piers No. 6 and 7 East River—T. McManus & Co., $7,000.
No. 158 West Fortieth-street—Charles Kyes, $250.

The following shows the present rentals of a portion of the property:

Stores and cellars Nos. 12 and 14 Greenwich-avenue—Thomas Lawrence, $650.
No. 78 East Thirteenth-street—Wm. H. Rose, $353.
No. 439 Tenth-street, near Avenue D—James R. Steers, $160.
No. 111 Roosevelt-street—John Connell $250.
No. 121 Henry-street—James McGuire, $502.
No. 37 Mott-street—James Callaghan, $831.
No. 7 Dover-street—Martin Brosnahan, $1,000.
No. 7 Mangin-street—Joseph Naylor, $750.
Mount Morris, Harlem—George Green, $200.
Lower floor, Croton Aqueduct Department—John L. Brown (monthly), $500.
No. 126 Cedar-street—J. J. Fitzpatrick (monthly), $300.
No. 158 West Fortieth-street—Chas. Kyes (monthly), $208.
No. 117 Cedar-street—Michael Donegan, $1,300.
No. 160 West Thirteenth-street—Cyrus Lawrence, $700.
No. 174 Mulberry-street—Isaac Herman, $660.
Second and third floors, No. 19 Chatham-street, not occupied at present.
One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues—Fred. H. Van Dohlen, $300.
No. 18 Renwick-street—Peter Mitchell, $425.
No. 244 West Twenty-seventh-street—Johnson & Shephard, $600.
No. 205 Madison-street—Thomas Shea, $600.
Part third floor Union Market—Farther Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 4, $100.
No. 432 West Thirty-sixth-street—Alexander Frear, $450.
Schoolhouse, Rivington-street, near Goerick—Peter McKnight, $200.
No. 53 East Twelfth-street—Chas. G. Cornell, $300.
Corner Fourth and Lewis streets—New-York Desiccating Egg Company, $275.
No. 79 Willett-street, $100.
Lot No. 249 William-street—Mary Boardman, for F. N. Ackerman, $350.
Beaver-street, near Broad—William H. Aspinwall, $150.
Lot adjoining bell-tower, West Thirty-third-street—George Hettrich, $50.
Pier No. 1—The United States Government, $750.
East half of Pier No. 4 and west half of No. 5—Henry Smith, $3,700.
East half Pier No. 5 and west half No. 6—Jeremiah J. Austin, $6,000.
East half Pier No. 6 and west half No. 7—Thomas McManus & Co., $7,000.
West half Pier No. 12, east half Pier No. 18, west half Pier No. 19, east half Pier No. 20, west half Pier No. 21—Wharfage collected by Messrs. Wm. H. Brennan and John Hall.
Bulkheads Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, known as the Lowber Market property, North River.
North half Pier No. 12 and all of Pier No. 13—Russell Sturgis, $13,250.
Pier No. 20—The Stevens, Condit & Co. Transportation Company, $8,500.
Bulkhead, Hoboken-street—Henry Smith, $750.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

MORE SHOPLIFTERS.

GEORGE BUCKLEY, ANN BUCKLEY and MICHAEL DELANCY entered the store of ABRAHAM MARKS, No. 345 Broome-street, on Friday evening, and desired to look at some clothing. While the two BUCKLEYS were thus engaged MICHAEL picked up two coats and walked off with the same, being closely followed by the confederates. They were pursued and arrested by Officer KING, of the Broadway Squad, who found the stolen property in DELANCY'S possession. When arraigned before the Magistrate, the prisoners were fully committed for trial in default of bail. The female prisoner was loud in her denunciations of the Court and officers, and used such obscene language that Justice HOGAN ordered her removed from the Court-room in order that the decorum of the Court might not be disturbed.

A THIEF IN WASHINGTON MARKET.

A butcher boy named EDWARD HYNES, 18 years of age, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen $90 in ready money from the stand drawer of WILLIAM BREIDENBOCK, of No. 168 East Fourth-street. The theft was a bold one, and when the thief was arrested only $5 of the money was found in his possession. The prisoner confessed his guilt, however, and he was held for trial in default of bail.

THEFT OF STAMP MACHINES.

Officer DOWDELL, of the Court Squad, arrested GEORGE EATON, aged 34, on complaint of NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., of No. 124 West Twenty-third-street, who accused the prisoner of having stolen several stamp machines, used by complainant in the manufacture of tin ware. The machines were taken from No. 3 Hague-street. EATON was committed for trial.

AN IMPOSTER.

JAMES BLAKE, aged 30 years, was arrested yesterday by Officer HALL, on a charge of having obtained certain sums of money from leading citizens by means of false representations and forged letters, purporting to be from Pastors of City Churches and other leading citizens, setting forth that the bearer had been disabled while in the United States service, and was physically unable to perform manual labor. The fellow had succeeded in obtaining a considerable sum by these means, when he was arrested. In his possession were found a number of letters and recommendations, nearly all of which it is alleged are forgeries, and an account-book, in which a large number of names and addresses were carefully noted down, no doubt for future visiting. The prisoner was remanded for examination until Monday, to allow the introduction of witnesses for the prosecution.

VIOLATING HEALTH ORDINANCES.

Twenty-five arrests were made yesterday by the down-town Police, for throwing ashes in the streets and improper loading of dirt carts. The former offenders were nearly all children, who were discharged by the magistrate after he had properly explained the offence and its punishments. The men arrested on the latter charge were held for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

THE EXCISE LAW.

FRED. W. STRADMAN, No. 108 Avenue D; GUTLIP CULPER, No. 102 Ridge-street; LEWIS CHAPMAN, No. 187 Lewis-street; HENRY INGLEMAN, No. 217 Lewis-street; FRED. KLINE, No. 292 East Eleventh-street; THOMAS KANE, No. 1 Broome-street; HYMAN HARMS, No. 94 Avenue D, were arrested and brought before Justice MANSFIELD, charged with violating the Excise Law. They were admitted to bail to answer at Special Sessions.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

A SELF-APPOINTED COLLECTOR.

JOHN C. GRUBER drives a milk-wagon for Mrs. SUSAN POWERS. Yesterday the latter appeared in Court and made oath that at some time during the month of February last GRUBER went to various parties, customers of hers, and collecting bills to the amount of $120 from them, pocketed the money so received, and never accounted for the same to his employer. The accused was held for trial in default of $300 bail.

VIOLATING CORPORATION ORDINANCES.

Seven men, dealers at the horse market corner Third-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street, were arrested and brought before the Magistrate upon the charge of obstructing the carriage-way opposite the open lot in which they transact business. They were all released after paying the fine imposed by Justice KELLY.

EXCISE.

MICHAEL DALY, a liquor-dealer in Fifty-second-street, near Fourth-avenue, was bailed to answer a charge of violating the Excise Law by keeping his bar open after midnight on Friday.

Rapid Passage of the Steamship Hammonia.

The agents of the Hamburg-American Packet Company furnish the following account of the steamer *Hammonia* on her recent trip to this port from Hamburg, *via* Southampton:

She left the latter port at 2:30 P. M. on the 6th instant, and arrived at Sandy Hook on the evening of the 15th instant, at 7 o'clock, having made the trip in nine days and ten hours, including the difference of time of five hours between here and Southampton, thus beating the celebrated quick passage of the *Scotia*. She made an average of 335 miles daily. The following is her log:

March.	Wind.	Lat.	Lon.	No. of Miles run.
6—7 (21 hours)	E. N. E.	49 50	8 59	288
7—8	E.	50 22	17 44	338
8—9	E. N. E.	50 27	26 48	350
9—10	E. S. E.	49 51	35 35	340
10—11	E.	47 57	43 56	348
11—12	E. N. E.	45 7	49 57	303
12—13	Variable.	42 20	57 00	330
13—14	Variable.	41 12	64 19	331
14—15	N. W.	40 41	71 36	330

Distance to Sandy Hook at noon, 111 miles. Departure from the Needles, March 6, at 2:30 P. M.; arrived at Sandy Hook, March 15, at 7:30 P. M.

Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Exaggerated reports have appeared in several of the City papers, and have been extensively copied in the country journals, to the effect that typhoid fever, which prevailed in the Institution last November, has again appeared. These reports have naturally caused no little alarm to the parents and friends of our pupils. Some have actually come to take away their children, and some of our pupils still absent, have been deterred from returning, thus losing a very valuable part of the time allowed them for acquiring the education so precious to youth in their peculiar circumstances. It seems proper, therefore, to convey through the same medium by which the alarm was given, this public assurance that it is at this time entirely groundless. There have been only two cases of mild typhoid fever, and these recovered in a couple of weeks. This is a small percentage of sickness in a family of four hundred children and youth. All the causes, of a local nature especially, which may have produced the predisposition to fever last Fall, have been removed, and their recurrence guarded against. The most prominent of these was the want of water, of which now we have an abundant supply direct from the Croton Aqueduct. The site of the Institution is eminently salubrious and its regimen favorable to the health and happiness of the pupils, as is testified by the fact that, during the ten years that the Institution has been located on Washington Heights, the proportion of deaths, even including the loss of two by the last year's epidemic, was less than it usually is in a healthy country population of the same ages.

HARVEY P. PEET, Principal.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN DRY GOODS BY THE POLICE.—Two officers of the Forty-seventh Precinct, accompanied by a detective officer from Police Headquarters, visited Astoria, on Friday afternoon, to search for a quantity of dry goods which had been stolen by burglars about a week ago, from the store of WM. M. BERGER, at that place. These they failed to find, but accidentally came upon a large stock of dry goods on the premises of a German gardener, named CHRISTIAN NALTE, on the road leading from Astoria to Dutch Kills. These goods, NALTE stated, were carted by him from some place in Broome-street, New-York, by direction of a strange man. The officers, believing them to be the proceeds of a burglary, arrested NALTE on a charge of grand larceny, and removed the goods, which are valued at $1,000, to the station-house, at Greenpoint. The recovered property consists of cloaks and cotton and flannel goods.

SERIOUS RUN OVER ACCIDENT.—A boy named LEWIS FISHER, residing with his parents at No. 81 Johnson-street, E. D., was run over Saturday afternoon, in the same street, by a horse and wagon owned and driven by a grocer named HENRY HAAS, doing business at No. 187 Ewen-street. One of the boy's legs was broken, and the other badly injured. HAAS was arrested by the Police of the Forty-sixth Precinct.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Betts.

NOTE OF DECISION IN ADMIRALTY—CONTRACT TO TOW—LIABILITY OF TOWBOAT FOR COLLISION.

Thomas Langley vs. The Steamboat Syracuse.—This was an action brought by the master and owner of the canal-boat *J. K. Eldridge* against the *Syracuse*, to recover the damages occasioned by the sinking of the canal-boat while in tow of the steamboat in rounding from the North into the East River, on the 1st day of December, 1861. The canal-boat was one of a number of boats which were towed down from Albany in five tiers, being the starboard boat in the last tier but one. On coming down into the harbor of New-York, a great number of vessels were found to be lying at anchor off the Battery, and the master of the *Syracuse* chose his path through them. The tide was setting strong ebb. Two other steamtugs were employed to assist the tow in coming round, and the *Syracuse* and the barges alongside passed safely through the vessels, and had headed up against the ebb tide which sets out of the East River above Governor's Island, but the tow behind her was not drawn round so quick but that the libelant's boat was carried against the bows of a vessel lying at anchor, and so injured that she was compelled to be run ashore on Governor's Island, where she filled and sank, and became a total loss.

The libelant claimed that the steamboat was charged with the responsibilities of a common carrier, while the respondents claimed that the towing was done under a contract, by which the vessel was to be towed "at the risk of her master and owners."

Held by the Court—That *prima facie* the relation in which the *Syracuse* stood to the canal boat under the maritime law guaranteed to the latter a safe conveyance to her place of destination at the charge and responsibility of the latter. (The Express, 1 Blatch., Rep. 365.)

That it was entirely competent to the parties to vary that responsibility by the contract they entered into, and that under that contract the steamboat was not liable as a common carrier, but is liable only *ex contractu*.

That the words in the receipt "at the risk of her owners," did not operate to relieve or discharge the steamboat and her owners from the exercise of all reasonable skill, attention, fidelity and precaution in the performance of the trust of hiring and transportation upon which she was engaged.

That the facts of this collision are very similar to those in the case of Rea *vs.* The Steamboat *New-York*, (18 How. Rep., 225.) The collision occurred about mid-day in fair and bright weather, and the master of the *Syracuse* had a clear and plain view of the state of the river in his front, and the impediments of vessels at anchor on his route of travel to the pier in the East River to which his tow was destined. The testimony of the master of the *Syracuse* is that the rapidity and contrariety of the tidal currents at the place at which the vessel was lying at anchor, against which the canal-boat was drawn by the *Syracuse*, did not leave a sufficient space and passage-way for the *Syracuse* and her tow of forty boats to avoid her.

It was most manifest that the *Syracuse* was adhering to her course in endeavoring to make her passage around the Battery, long after it was obvious to the towing vessel that she could not, with her force and means in use, succeed in carrying her numerous train of boats through the difficulties in the way without applying further help in aid of the tow, or bringing it to anchor. All the testimony in the cause is full to the necessity of having more power employed in towing the train of boats attempted to be carried on the voyage, and that the *Syracuse* was well aware of it; that she placed two tugboats as helpers attached to the towing hawser and secured the libelant's canal-boat directly alongside the *Syracuse*, where she was personally in command of the tugs also, but offered no aid to her at the moment of the collision or help from either the tugs or steamer to the canal-boat, but continued the motion of the general train ahead, and drew the canal-boat into collision with the vessel at anchor, which collision caused the canal-boat to founder and sink, and become a total loss, by the wrongful and tortious act of the *Syracuse* and her master. That the libelant is therefore entitled to recover his damages; decree accordingly.

For libelant, Messrs. Scudder and Carter; for respondents, Messrs. Benedict, Tracy and Benedict.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Dowling.

A VINDICTIVE THIEF—CASES OF WIFE BEATING—A RESORT OF THIEVES BROKEN UP—PETTY CASES.

Thirteen prisoners were convicted yesterday of petit larceny, six of assault and battery, four of violation of the Health Law, and one of keeping a disorderly house.

PLEA OF GUILTY WITHDRAWN.

John Kitzer, accused by Thomas McCabe of assault and battery, pleaded guilty. It appeared that McCabe, who is a licensed vender, was standing in his wagon, which was drawn up by the curb in Greenwich-street, loading it with cabbages, when defendant, passing by with a heavily-loaded truck, the wheel of the truck came in contact with the complainant's wagon, and he was thrown out and severely injured on the arm. McCabe expressed his intention of commencing a civil suit for damages. The Judge allowed the prisoner to withdraw his plea of guilty, and the case stands over to await the result of the civil suit.

A CRIME OF LONG STANDING.

Two girls, named Bridget Donovan and Margaret Henessy, were accused by Mrs. Senior, of No. 128 West Thirtieth-street, of having stolen from her several articles of clothing while in her employ. On examining the complaint their counsel discovered that the offence was charged to have taken place in the year 186, some seventeen centuries ago; a defect which occasioned the dismissal of the complaint, and the girls were sent back to Justice Ledwith, in order to have the proceedings reinitiated in due form.

A VINDICTIVE THIEF.

Thomas O'Brien pleaded guilty to the charge of assault and battery on Joseph Whitfield. O'Brien was engaged about 4 o'clock one afternoon in cutting open a cotton bale, belonging to Whitfield's employers in Cherry-street, with the apparent design of appropriating some part of the contents to his own use, when Whitfield requested him to desist, an interference highly resented by O'Brien, who thereupon chased his accuser into the store threatening him with the knife, which he held in his hand. Being allowed to go away on that occasion, he subsequently returned and cut all the ropes off the bale. He was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

WIFE BEATING.

Francis Connolly was accused of beating his wife Catharine. The latter, a decent-looking woman, testified that her husband had beaten her severely, and had been in the habit of doing so ever since she was married, ten years ago; that she had three small children, and that he contributed nothing to their support, always drinking up his earnings. The husband, whose appearance fully bore out the wife's testimony, was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

NOT PROVEN.

Patrick McMahon was accused by Officer Surrie of cruelly beating his horses, on the 12th inst., in Gouverneur-street, the animals being attached to a heavily-loaded truck which they were drawing up the steep grade in that street, as well as they could. It appeared that the truck had become obstructed at the foot of the hill, and the driver was unable to get the horses started with it again, when McMahon, who had been accustomed to the horses, took the driver's place, and succeeded in getting them to move, and while going up the hill gave them some blows with his whip, but it not appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the whip had been used with very great severity, the prisoner was discharged with a reprimand.

A RESORT OF THIEVES.

Henry Kesse was found guilty of allowing his grocery and liquor-store, in Pike-street, to become the resort of a gang of boys known to be dock thieves, who harbored there continually, notwithstanding he had been warned by the Police to get rid of them. He was fined $50, and sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

PETTY CASES.

Elizabeth Tinsell pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a table-cloth and some china-ware from Henry Frank. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

John Cavanagh was found guilty of stealing a shawl and gold ring from his sister-in-law, who was boarding at his house. He picked the lock of her trunk, took the things out, and pawned them. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Andrew S. Ball was sent to the Penitentiary for three months, for beating his wife.

Michael Denny and Thomas Ragan got six months each for attempting to steal a hawser, by which a ship was fastened to the dock at Pier No. 11, North River. One of them cut it off with a big knife, and the other hauled it in.

Sarah Campbell pleaded guilty to stealing a shawl from her step-mother, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

Peter Coyle stole a chest of tea worth $24 from N. W. Halstead. Pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary.

Mary Connell stole a quantity of cotton from Pier No. 6, North River, and was sent to the Workhouse for three months.

Thomas Duan gets six months in the Penitentiary for stealing a box of tin plate from a metal warehouse in Water-street.

There were several cases of violation of the Health Law by throwing ashes in the street. The offenders were fined $1 each.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The calendar for the Court of General Sessions on Monday contains several important cases, one of which is for arson. Mr. Bedford will appear for the people. The following is the

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY.

The People vs. Patrick Kelley—robbery.
The People vs. Edward Haggerty—false pretences.
The People vs. Daniel Duffy—larceny from person.
The People vs. James Conlan—grand larceny.
The People vs. Joseph McDonough—grand larceny.
The People vs. Gartaus S. Castagneto—arson.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

WILLS ADMITTED—ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week Stephen Squires, Martha H. Boyle, John Richards, Louisa Emily Binsoe, Lyra A. Bixby, W. C. F. Tucker.

Letters of administration have been granted on the following estates: Jane Lagger, James Belton, John Driscoll, Lorenz Mutz, James Dolan, Michael Derry, Julius Henke, Francis Ryan, George Theilgarth, John C. Wood, James Riley, Horace Ely, Henry Freeland, Patrick Murphy, John S. Hoff, Matthew Kelly, Joseph Love, Charles Mulholland, Catharine O'Connor, Sarah H. Spencer, Virginia Spencer, John G. Browning, John Crowley, Edward Degnan, Eugene G. Johnston, M. Eveline Laverre, Wm. H. Chester, John B. Grivet, Nathaniel T. Spear, Emanuel Schwab.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 16—*In steamship Fulton, for Havre*—Gov. Curtin, Pennsylvania; Hiram Haines, Alabama; Geo. M. Parsons, Miss E. Parsons, Miss May Parsons, Columbus, Ohio; Capt. H. G. Hartstein, Mrs. Hartstein, Miss Hartstein, Newark, N. J.; Geo. T. Dixon, Henry R. Edmunds, Philadelphia; Mrs. M. Livingston and maid, G. W. Gognin, J. B. Sheridan, G. A. Townsend, correspondent of New-York *Tribune*; J. W. Forney, Jr., Miss Mary Forney, New-York; J. P. Bonkard, Mrs. M. C. Mead, Theo. L. Mead, Mrs. M. McDowell, E. A. Mitchell, Miss Elise Mitchell, Miss Simpson, G. J. Wallan, Mrs. Wallan, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Budd, infant and nurse, Masters U. and H. Budd, Miss Maggie Budd, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Holderman, child and nurse, S. J. Jernet, L. Loeb, Mrs. A. Lefevre, S. Metzler, M. H. Mosman, C. A. Friend.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—B. Goldborg, John Smack, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Osborn, Thos. Strom, N. K. Barnum, L. Starr, J. B. Mundorfer, Miss Carrie Pitmann, Mrs. R. A. Mansfield and child, Wm. G. Haskins, H. J. Vanderwater, Harry Beebe, M. J. Gray, T. H. Tompkins, J. C. Clark and wife, John Allen, Thos. Williamson, C. E. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. Glazier and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Abbotson, Capt. M. F. Hammond, Miss C. Hammond, Charles Castleton, C. G. Collins and wife, A. J. Hathaway—Total, 30.

In steamship Eagle, for Havana—E. Fernandez, Mrs. L. E. de Velloza and child, H. Munder, Geo. P. Taylor, Mr. Haslitt, M. Mashez, John Halhard, Rev. L. D. Senez, Mr. Fowler, L. P. de Peyano, J. Viro, Jules Tournier.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 09 | Sun sets..... 6 09 | Moon sets.... 4 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 14 | Gov. Island. 6 03 | Hell Gate.... 7 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 16.

Cleared.

Steamships The Queen, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, Nat. Steam Nav. Co.; City of Boston, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary; Wm. Penn, (Br.,) Billinge, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Eagle, Greene, Havana, Garrison & Allen; Monterey, Edwards, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison; Gen. Meade, Samson, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Tybee, Caulkins, Galveston, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Manhattan, Collins, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, J. Hand; Huntsville, Hazard, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heineken & Palmore; Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamers Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Carroll, Hudgins, Baltimore, C. W. Powell; Norfolk, Vance, Alexandria, J. Hand; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Athena, (Brem.,) Wurk, Bremen, L. Meyer; Clytie, (Br.,) Whiting, Liverpool, Warren & Walker.

Barks A. C. Adams, Lovell, Apalachicola, W. Mallory; John Griffin, Chase, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; H. D. Stover, Pierce, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Renshaw, Smith, St. Mark's, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Favorite, Duell, Barbados, Duell, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; T. H. Haviland, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Mansanilla, B. F. Small & Co.; Essex, (Br.,) Barker, London, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Nellie, Taylor, St. Croix and St. Thomas, Roche, Bros. & Coffey; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Avery, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Schooners A. M. Acker, Hall, Norwalk, Conn.; M. C. Hart, Hart, Gardner, Me., via St. Marys, Md., H. W. Loud & Co.; Bay State, Bassett, Boston, G. K. Rackett; E. F. Meany, Clark, Baltimore, A. J. Bentley & Co.; C. S. Grove, Weaver, Galveston, Young & Cowan; Uranius, (Br.,) Carmichel, Halifax, D. R. DeWolf & Co; Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Electric Spark, Phillips, Tampico, B. F. Small & Co.

Sloops Proof Glass, Halleck, Bridgeport, M. Briggs & Co.; Emily Allen, Bridgeport; Emily, Haydn, Hartford, G. K. Hackett.

Arrived.

Steamship Ariadne, Sawyer, Galveston, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Brig Two Marys, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) German, Ponce, P. R., 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to B. F. Small & Co. Has been 14 ds. to the north of Hatteras, with strong N. E. winds.

Brig Ella, (of Nassau,) Pool, Rio Grande 57 ds., with hides, &c., to Oelrichs & Co. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. winds and fog.

Brig Rolling Wave, (of Fall River,) Hall, Minatitlan 30 ds., with mahogany, &c., to E. Pamsdale.

Brig Eagle, (of Digby, N. S.,) Parkes, Port-au-Prince 18 ds., with logwood to Becker & Co.

Brig Louisa, (of P. E. Island,) Irving, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig J. Titus, (of Bermuda,) Lovejoy, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 8 ds. to the north of Hatteras, with N. E. winds.

Schr. Gen. Banks, (of Brewer,) Genn, Sagua 12 ds., with molasses, &c., to Miller & Houghton. March 10, lat. 36 50, lon. 73¼, saw the deck of a vessel, not long in the water; saw a wreck, sunk on the Bahama Banks, in 3 fathoms of water, Orange Keys bearing S. W. half S., 25 miles distant; it is covered with water, except a small part of the forecastle, and is directly in the track of vessels.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Warner, of and for New-Haven, from Baltimore. Was towed from Hunter's Point through the gate, and anchored east side of Riker's Island.

Schr. James Jones, Rulan, Indianola.

WIND—At sunset, N. E., blowing heavily, with snow.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 16—Arr. steamer Norman, from Philadelphia; ship San Carlos, Talcahuano; brig Fred Bliss, from Galveston; schr. Searsville, Savannah.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 16—Arr. steamer Renshaw, from Norfolk.

Miscellaneous.

The following steamships were to have sailed, but probably did not proceed to sea on account of the severe storm prevailing; Steamships Fulton, Teutonia, City of Boston, The Queen, Wm. Penn, Eagle, Quaker City, Manhattan, Tybee, Gen. Meade, Monterey, Huntsville, Fairbanks, Hatteras, Niagara, San Salvador, Norfolk, Carroll.

The schr. Katie J. Hoyt, from a Southern port, bound East, went ashore while in tow, yesterday afternoon, during the storm, on the sunken marsh above Ward's Island.

The Bremen steamship Union, Capt. Von Santen, of the North German Lloyds Company, left Southampton on the 6th inst., at 3:30 P. M., and, according to the report of the purser, passed Sandy Hook at 10 P. M. on the 15th, thus making the passage in 9 days 6 hours and 20 minutes.

The Hamburg steamship Hammonia, of the Hamburg and American Packet Company, Capt. H. Ehlers, left Southampton on the same day, at 3 P. M., and passed Sandy Hook at 7:30 P. M. on the 15th, making the run in 9 days 4 hours and 30 minutes, a difference in the passages of 2 hours from Southampton to Sandy Hook.

The former brings 577 passengers, and the latter [illegible].

Spoken, &c.

America—brig, from St. John, N. B., for Cardenas, March 11, lat. 38, lon. 74 55.

G. F. Storer—brig, from Galveston for Liverpool, no date, &c.

Two Marys—brig, from Porto Rico for New-York, 11th inst., lat. 39, lon. 74.

Welkin—bark, 44 ds. from New-York for Australia, Feb. 7, lat. 20 S., lon. 30 35 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, March 3, bark W. E. Anderson, for New-York in 2 ds.; brig Hiram Abiff, for do. 5 ds.; brig Emily Corner, bark James E. Ward, for Philadelphia; bark Chilton, brig Frontier, for Boston.

At Mayaguez, P. R., March 1, schr. H. Brewster, ldg. for New-York.

At Rio Grande, Jan. 18, brig Bird of the Wave, for New-York in 5 ds.; brig J. Banks, do. in 3 days.

At Minatitian, Feb. 14, schr. Emily, ldg. for New-York.

1867.
SPRING FASHIONS.
SEE THE NEW EMPRESS
INVISIBLE TRAIL.
Also, all the NEW FASHIONABLE SHAPES in the "PRIDE OF THE WORLD," "PARIS TRAIL," and ALL OTHERS of our POPULAR STYLES. The QUESTION SETTLED by the FASHION MAGAZINES in FAVOR of
J. W. BRADLEY'S
CELEBRATED
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(Or Double Spring)
SKIRTS.
THEY are the MOST DURABLE and ECONOMICAL as well as the MOST GRACEFUL and Elegant Skirt MADE in the world. Each Hoop is composed of TWO FINELY-TEMPERED Steel Springs, braided tightly and FIRMLY TOGETHER, thus FORMING the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE Hoop made. They will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs, but will PRESERVE their Graceful and Perfect SHAPE where two or three ORDINARY Skirts have been CAST ASIDE as USELESS.
FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS STORES in the UNITED STATES and in MANY OTHER COUNTRIES.
AT WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole Owners of PATENT,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STS., N. Y.
ALSO, AT WHOLESALE, by LEADING JOBBERS.

THE GREAT
UNITED STATES
TEA WAREHOUSE,
JUST OPENED
BY
T. Y. KELLEY & CO.,
No. 30 Vesey-street, corner of Church.
A GRAND REVOLUTION IN THE TEA TRADE! TEAS POSITIVELY RETAILED AT OUR IMPORTING PRICES! A SAVING OF 50 TO 75 PER CENT, GUARANTEED IN ONE OF THE GREAT NECESSARIES OF LIFE.
Believing we can extend our business to an unlimited extent, and also do away with the great speculation and profits made in Teas, we have concluded to come in direct contact with the people, and sell our Teas absolutely at our importing prices. With this view, we have fitted up the GREAT UNITED STATES TEA WAREHOUSE at an immense expense, and only solicit a call to convince the most skeptical WHAT A SAVING WE CAN OFFER.
PEOPLE BUYING TEAS OF US MAKE A POSITIVE SAVING OF FROM 50c. TO $1 PER POUND ON EVERY POUND OF TEA. As we have an established and uniform price, placing every purchaser on the same footing, whether they buy 1 lb. or 50 chests, we make no deviation in price.
THE QUALITY OF OUR TEAS
we guarantee to be unrivaled in every grade, as we employ the best tea-tasters—and are able to guarantee all teas bought from us to be pure and fresh, and absolutely free from adulteration, as they are put up from our original packages, in all cases by men in our employ and under our immediate supervision.
LOOK AT OUR PRICES.
OOLONG, (Black,) 60, 70, 80, 90, $1 per lb., best.
MIXED, (Green and Black,) 60, 70, 80, 90, $1 per lb., best.
YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, $1 25 best.
IMPERIAL, (Green,) 90, $1, $1 25.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, (Black,) 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, $1 20, best.
JAPAN, 90, $1, $1 25 per lb.
GUNPOWDER, $1 25, $1 50 per lb.
OUR COFFEE DEPARTMENT
is managed by the most skillful and experienced judges of coffee in this market, and we take especial pains in our selections, both as to quality and flavor. We receive them direct from the Custom-house, and roast and grind them PERFECTLY PURE at an advance of 3 CENTS per pound—our wholesale price.
GROUND COFFEES, 20, 25, 30, 40 CENTS, BEST.
We respectfully solicit a call from all, whether they desire to purchase or not. To accommodate our patrons, WE PUT UP PACKAGES AS SMALL AS HALF POUNDS.

AN ACQUISITION OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE for consumptives. Two letters from Dr. C. H. BLECKEN, Redwing, Minnesota, one of the greatest resorts for consumptive people.
REDWING, Jan. 16, 1867.
DEAR SIR: I was agreeably surprised to see by the papers that the genuine HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT has been introduced into America. This acquisition is of the greatest importance for consumptives. My cousin, the Counselor of Med., Dr. Sandersleban, informed me a long time ago of its astonishing remedial properties; he ordered from Germany some of your preparations for a friend suffering from disease of the lungs and obtained the best results from their use, &c.
I would like to try it now on my friend and colleague Dr. Caine, who is suffering from suppuration of the left lung, in conjunction with spasmodic asthma. Please forward me one dozen, and if, as I do not doubt, your renewed Malt Extract does him good, the reputation of his single case will lead to the universal adoption in our place where so many consumptive people are residing.
DR. C. H. BLECKEN.
SECOND LETTER.
REDWING, March 2, 1867.
ESTEEMED MR. HOFF: You will have received the amount of the last bill of your invaluable Malt Extract. I am very much pleased to state that your Malt Extract has done very much good to my sick friend. I will recommend now Hoff's Malt Extract to the hundreds of consumptives in this place. Please send again, &c.
Yours truly, DR. C. H. BLECKEN.
To L. HOFF, Esq.
PRICE $6 PER DOZEN.
Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, No. 542 Broadway.
Sold at druggists and grocers.
W. J. CAFFEE, Agent for Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 227, March 16, 1867.
17, 20, 72, 45, 54, 55, 36, 27, 25, 14, 46, 32, 66.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 228, March 16, 1867.
28, 41, 48, 65, 76, 1, 69, 74, 57, 15, 63, 16, 5.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 151, Mar. 16, 1867.
1, 5, 26, 15, 78, 34, 63, 71, 4, 64, 30, 66, 49.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 152, March 16, 1867.
40, 19, 52, 38, 46, 28, 41, 62, 68, 39, 75, 15, 4.
NOTICE.—The only legalized Lotteries drawn in the United States are those under the management of MURRAY, EDDY & CO. & FRANCE, MORRIS & CO. The public and others are cautioned against all bogus drawings.
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Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—*Publicly* drawn and *authorized* by the General Assembly of Georgia:
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 47, March 16, 1867.
40, 49, 1, 19, 23, 64, 11, 13, 26, 53, 16.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 47, March 16, 1867.
40, 49, 1, 19, 23, 64, 11, 13, 26, 53, 16.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—EXTRA CLASS No. 57, March 16, 1867.
28, 57, 64, 39, 63, 71, 32, 60, 6, 13, 10.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—CLASS No. 57, March 16, 1867.
28, 57, 64, 39, 63, 71, 32, 60, 6, 13, 10.
McINTIRE & CO., Managers, Augusta, Ga.

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